

County of Anglesey

*WAL
6/2/70*



Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Principal School Medical Officer

1968

County of Anglesey



Annual Report

of

G. CROMPTON, M.B., B.Ch.,

D.(Obst.) R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

for the year

1968

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To the Members of the Anglesey County Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Reports of the County Medical Officer of Health, County Welfare Officer and the Principal School Medical Officer for the year 1968.

The mid-year estimate of population was 57,800 compared with 56,670 for the previous year. The 1961 Census was 51,700. There were 1,078 live births, 64 more than in 1967, being equivalent to a birth rate of 18.7 per 1,000 population. The birth rate for England and Wales was 16.9 per 1,000 population, and the death rate 11.9. The standardized mortality rate for Anglesey was 11.2, showing that the mortality experience of the county in 1968 was better than that of England and Wales as a whole.

Seventeen infants died before reaching their first birthdays, three less than in 1967, equivalent to an infant mortality rate of 15.8 per 1,000 total births, being again lower than the national infant mortality rate of 18.

One death in five was due to cancer, and one in three from heart disease. These, together with cerebro vascular accidents accounted for 70% of all deaths in 1968.

It was disappointing that 19 new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year as only 10 had been discovered in the previous twelve months. Even so, this is the lowest recorded with the singular exception of 1967. In consultation with the Chest Physician, a review of all patients on the tuberculosis register was undertaken and as a result there remained only 152 at the end of the year. This compares with 579 in 1959 and 279 in 1967. The acceptance of B.C.G. amongst pupils of the secondary schools shows no improvement over previous years and this apathy as well as the downright irrational stubbornness of some close contacts of proved cases of tuberculosis not to submit to a chest X-ray examination by the Chest Physician in good time, are hindering the preventive services in their final push towards the elimination of tuberculosis in Anglesey.

It is pleasing to record that 88% of children born in 1967 had been immunized by the end of 1968 against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus. The corresponding figure for Poliomyelitis immunization was 77%. This represents a big improvement over our performance in previous years.

Foremost amongst other achievements in 1968 was the continued expansion of the domestic home help service for the third year in succession. 325 persons, of whom 177 were new cases, received domestic assistance, which was a 35% increase over the previous year. There was a 22% increase in the number of hours of home help undertaken compared with 1967. We were able to sustain this expansion as a direct result of the Council appointing an assistant to the home help organiser.

The school dental service inspected 86% of the school population compared with 55% in 1967. Furthermore, there was a 60% increase in the number of pupils treated with no increase of staff. Of particular note is the fact that attendances for treatment rose by 38% over 1967. This is attributable to the fact that the emphasis has been laid on mobile rather than fixed clinics, the latter now being almost exclusively used during school term for treatment under general anaesthesia.

It was in July 1968 that the Secretary of State for Wales granted planning permission for the building of a primary aluminium smelter at Penrhos, near Holyhead. As one of the effluents from the process of the electrolytic reduction of alumina to aluminium are compounds containing fluorides, not unnaturally many people have been concerned that this is another source of fluorides in a county that already is adjusting the fluoride level of its water supply to 1.0 ± 0.1 p.p.m. I would like to stress, therefore, that the views of the Fluoridation Research Committee, as approved by the Standing Advisory Committee of the Central Health Services Council, are in accord with the views expressed on behalf of this Council at the Public Inquiry into Rio Tinto Zinc's application for planning permission to establish the smelter at Holyhead and are that "the amounts inhaled are so small as to be of no importance in comparison with the amounts of fluoride normally present in the diet."

This Council can take pride in the fact that because of its foresight, Anglesey children have, I believe, the best kept teeth in Britain. Given the opportunity, each succeeding generation will also benefit likewise. The facts have been given us quite clearly in the Report, "Fluoridation in the United Kingdom—the results after eleven years." We should beware of those who are misguided amongst us and who, because they do not fully comprehend the subject, will try to reverse our policy of adjusting the fluoride content of our main water supply. We should all remember the tragedy of Kilmarnock.

Further progress was made in co-operation with the housing authorities to provide special housing with associated warden facilities for the elderly and physically handicapped. There are now 201 units of such accommodation available and more are planned in Menai Bridge, Llanerchymedd and a further scheme at Holyhead. One constant difficulty has been the relatively high cost of heating these houses with central heating for people on low fixed incomes, many of whom have not previously lived in centrally heated accommodation. It is to be hoped that all the housing authorities will be able to include heating costs in the weekly rent so as to even out the charge throughout the year in order to prevent the elderly being presented with large bills for heating at the end of the winter quarter.

Co-operation between the department and general practitioners and the voluntary organisations has never been better. We soon hope to implement an agreement with the Holyhead doctors to attach district nurses to their three group practices and the other district nursing areas have been reviewed to coincide as far as possible with general practitioner services.

The family planning clinics at Holyhead, Amlwch and Llangefni were very well attended, but the general population showed only a sparse and intermittent interest in our Cytology clinics.

As well as providing a 24 hour ambulance service at Amlwch, an ambulance station, with three men on day shift, was established in the out-buildings at Haulfre, Llangoed, in October, and arrangements made with the Cheshire County Council Ambulance Training School for three men to attend for the six weeks course in 1969.

The meals-on-wheels service, based as it is on voluntary effort, did not show an expansion in 1968, but discussion for the establishment of a dining club at the communal lounge at Llanfairpwll and a meals-on-wheels service there and at Bodedern took place.

Further reorganisation of the administration of the School Health Service was undertaken. Many of the circular letters were revised and produced both in Welsh and English and all of the record cards relating to vaccination and immunization were produced in a bilingual form.

As one of the six North Wales counties we were involved in securing extra provision at Ysgol Gogarth, the school for physically handicapped children at Llandudno, to cope with the demands likely to be made on us by children born with spina bifida. Ten places became available to us for the placement of day pupils at the Treborth Hall Residential School for the Educationally Subnormal, near Bangor. Plans for a day special school at Llangefni for E.S.N. pupils have not yet materialised, but it is hoped that progress to this end will be made in 1969.

The welfare section has recently been considerably strengthened by the appointment of extra mental welfare officers and clerical staff following decisions of the Council in the latter part of 1968.

It is with regret that I have to record the premature retirement through illness of Dr. Mair Humphreys-Jones. Dr. Jones was employed as a full-time Assistant Medical Officer and School Medical Officer from 1950 to 1959, and for the past few years was a part-time member of the staff. We sincerely hope that she will soon enjoy good health and be able to return to the county service.

During the year, Miss Phyllis Lloyd, midwife in the Holyhead area, Mrs. M. M. Williams, district nurse/midwife in the Bodorgan area, and Miss E. Hughes, health visitor in the Llanfechell area, retired. I wish to pay tribute to the excellent work which each of them did in the county for so many years.

At the time of going to Press we have learnt of the death of Dr. Geraint Wynne Parry, who for many years was Consultant Ophthalmologist to the School Health Service by arrangement with the Welsh Hospital Board. His yeoman service will be sadly missed and his passing greatly mourned by the profession.

I wish to bring to your attention the many services rendered by voluntary workers, including those who help in the infant welfare clinics and organize meals-on-wheels services in the county. I am extremely grateful for the help received from the Anglesey Society for the Welfare of Handicapped Persons, the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, the North Wales Society for the Blind, and the Chester and North Wales Society for the Deaf during the year.

I would like to take this opportunity also to express our great appreciation to those local industrialists, voluntary bodies, youth organizations and private persons who by their generosity and continued support have made a big contribution towards the success of the Junior and Adult Training Centres.

I wish also to acknowledge the kindness and co-operation shown by the other officers of the Council. I am particularly indebted to the Clerk of the Council and his department for assistance and advice frequently sought and readily given. The County Water Engineer (Mr. A. B. Groves), and the Inspector of Consumer Protection (Mr. H. A. Thomas) kindly provided information relating to their departments for inclusion in this report. I am indebted to the District Medical Officers of Health, the Assistant County Medical Officers, the field and clerical staff for their loyal co-operation, and Mr. H. Betts, my chief administrative assistant, and Mr. B. G. Rhodes, the deputy chief administrative assistant, for their help in the compiling of this report.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank you, Sir, the members of the Anglesey County Council and, in particular, the members of the Health Committee and Education Welfare Committee for the interest and support you have shown at all times in the work of the department and for your advice and guidance given me.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

G. CROMPTON,

*County Medical Officer, Principal School Medical Officer,
and County Welfare Officer.*

July 1969



Haufré, Langoed

Part I

GENERAL STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births :

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Number | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,078 |
| Rate per 1,000 population | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18.7 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| <i>Illegitimate Live Births</i> | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69 |
| Per cent of total live births | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6.4 |

Stillbirths :

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Number | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Rate per 1,000 total live and still births | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13.7 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| <i>Total Live and Still Births</i> | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,093 |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| <i>Infant Deaths</i> (deaths under one year) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|

Infant Mortality Rates :

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total live births | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15.8 |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15.9 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14.5 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| <i>Neo-natal Mortality Rate</i> (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13.0 |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| <i>Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate</i> (deaths under one week per 1,000 live births) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11.1 |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| <i>Perinatal Mortality Rate</i> (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24.7 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| <i>Maternal Mortality</i> : Number of deaths | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

Total deaths :

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Number | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 736 |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Crude death rate | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12.7 |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|

Table 1. POPULATION AND RATEABLE VALUE

| <i>District</i> | <i>Area in Acres</i> | <i>Population Mid-year Estimate</i> | <i>Rateable Value (1.4.68)</i> |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|
| | | | £ |
| Beaumaris Borough | 3,135 | 2,050 | 70,924 |
| Amlwch Urban | 4,494 | 3,890 | 138,179 |
| Holyhead Urban | 730 | 10,940 | 242,141 |
| Llangefni Urban | 2,510 | 3,490 | 113,019 |
| Menai Bridge Urban | 824 | 2,330 | 84,555 |
| Total Urban Districts ... | 11,693 | 22,700 | 648,818 |
| Aethwy Rural | 52,352 | 11,080 | 206,902 |
| Twrcelyn Rural | 53,865 | 9,770 | 201,110 |
| Valley Rural | 58,785 | 14,250 | 348,344 |
| Total Rural Districts ... | 165,001 | 35,100 | 756,356 |
| Total Administrative County | 176,694 | 57,800 | 1,405,174 |

Estimated product of 1d. rate for County 1968/69 £5,475

METEOROLOGY

Monthly climatological data relating to R.A.F. Establishment, Valley, and supplied by courtesy of the Director General of the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry.

Table 2

| YEAR 1968 | RAINFALL | | SUNSHINE | | TEMPERATURE | | FOG |
|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Month</i> | <i>Mean dly. rainfall mms.</i> | <i>No. of Wet Days</i> | <i>Mean dly. hrs. of sunshine</i> | <i>Sunny days</i> | <i>Mean Max. day Tem.</i> | <i>Mean Min. Night Tem.</i> | <i>No. of days fog recorded</i> |
| January | 2.9 | 16 | 1.1 | 2 | 46 | 41 | 3 |
| February | 1.4 | 8 | 4.1 | 10 | 43 | 34 | 2 |
| March | 1.7 | 12 | 3.7 | 7 | 49 | 40 | 1 |
| April | 2.0 | 13 | 6.0 | 7 | 53 | 41 | 3 |
| May | 1.8 | 12 | 6.2 | 8 | 55 | 43 | 6 |
| June | 1.5 | 7 | 7.6 | 10 | 64 | 52 | 3 |
| July | 2.8 | 4 | 7.0 | 9 | 65 | 52 | 4 |
| August | 1.9 | 9 | 6.5 | 10 | 66 | 55 | 3 |
| September ... | 3.3 | 13 | 4.4 | 5 | 63 | 53 | 2 |
| October | 3.2 | 15 | 1.7 | 2 | 59 | 52 | 7 |
| November ... | 2.2 | 12 | 2.4 | 7 | 50 | 42 | 1 |
| December ... | 1.6 | 9 | 1.8 | 2 | 45 | 38 | 0 |

There were less rainy and sunny days than in the previous year, but the summer and autumn temperatures were higher. There were also more foggy days, only one month (December) during the year being completely free of fog.

VITAL STATISTICS

Where possible the comparable rates for England and Wales are shown. For the current year these are provisional figures issued by the Registrar General.

The following table shows the statistics for the individual county districts.

Table 3

AREA POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS FOR 1968

| District | Area in Acres | Population | | | Live Births | Deaths |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|--------|
| | | Census 1951 | Census 1961 | Mid-year 1967 | | |
| Amlwch | 4,494 | 2,700 | 2,910 | 3,890 | 72 | 49 |
| Beaumaris | 3,135 | 2,128 | 1,960 | 2,050 | 22 | 30 |
| Holyhead | 730 | 10,569 | 10,408 | 10,940 | 211 | 162 |
| Llangefni | 2,510 | 2,225 | 3,209 | 3,490 | 63 | 50 |
| Menai Bridge | 824 | 1,855 | 2,337 | 2,330 | 47 | 28 |
| Urban | 11,693 | 19,477 | 20,824 | 22,700 | 415 | 319 |
| Aethwy | 52,352 | 10,434 | 10,214 | 11,080 | 200 | 140 |
| Twrcelyn | 53,865 | 8,569 | 7,992 | 9,770 | 168 | 111 |
| Valley | 58,784 | 12,157 | 12,670 | 14,250 | 295 | 166 |
| Rural | 165,001 | 31,160 | 30,876 | 35,100 | 663 | 417 |
| Anglesey ... | 176,694 | 50,637 | 51,700 | 57,800 | 1,078 | 736 |

Births

There were 1,078 *live births* registered during the year, corresponding to a birth rate of 18.7 per 1,000 population.

The trend of the birth rate over the past 10 years can be seen from Table 4, which gives the England and Wales data for comparison.

Table 4

BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

| | Anglesey | England and Wales |
|------------|----------|----------------------|
| 1959 | 16.7 | 16.5 |
| 1960 | 17.0 | 17.2 |
| 1961 | 17.4 | 17.6 |
| 1962 | 18.3 | 18.0 |
| 1963 | 18.2 | 18.2 |
| 1964 | 19.2 | 18.5 |
| 1965 | 19.3 | 18.1 |
| 1966 | 19.5 | 17.7 |
| 1967 | 17.9 | 17.2 |
| 1968 | 18.7 | 16.9 |

Illegitimate live births accounted for 69 out of the total of 1,078 live births. Expressed as a percentage this is 6.4 per cent of the total and as a rate is 1.2 per 1,000 population.

The following table shows the trend of the illegitimate birth rate for Anglesey and for England and Wales for the last 10 years.

Table 5
ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

| | <i>Anglesey</i> | <i>England and Wales</i> |
|------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1959 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| 1960 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| 1961 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| 1962 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| 1963 | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| 1964 | 0.7 | 1.1 |
| 1965 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| 1966 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| 1967 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| 1968 | 1.2 | <i>not available</i> |

Stillbirths

Stillbirths during the year numbered 15, which gives a stillbirth rate of 0.26 per 1,000 population. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 0.24. To express stillbirths as a rate per 1,000 population is liable to mislead, because if the population is ageing, that fact alone would cause a decline in the rate computed in this way. It is of more interest to know what proportion of developing pregnancies (i.e., pregnancies which advance to the 28th week) have live issue.

Table 6 shows the stillbirth rate per 1,000 (live and still) births for the past 10 years, with the England and Wales figures for comparison.

Table 6. STILLBIRTHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL)

| | <i>Anglesey</i> | <i>England and Wales</i> |
|------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1959 | 28 | 21 |
| 1960 | 19 | 20 |
| 1961 | 20 | 19 |
| 1962 | 17 | 18 |
| 1963 | 24 | 17 |
| 1964 | 17 | 16 |
| 1965 | 24 | 16 |
| 1966 | 14 | 15 |
| 1967 | 13 | 15 |
| 1968 | 14 | 14 |

Rate is given to nearest whole number.

The number of stillbirths and the stillbirth rate, although slightly higher than in 1967, continued at the very satisfactory low level experienced over the previous two years. These rates have been as low and even lower than the national rates over the past three years, and it is hoped that this highly desirable trend will continue.

Infant Mortality

There were 17 deaths of infants under 12 months of age during the year. This gives an infant mortality rate of 15.8 per 1,000 live births as compared with 19.7 in 1967. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 18.0 per 1,000 live births. There was one death of an illegitimate infant. The infant mortality rate per 1,000 corresponding live births was therefore :

Legitimate : 15.9

Illegitimate : 14.5

The causes of infant deaths are shown in the following table :

Table 7

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS 1968

| Cause | Age at Death | | | | | Total |
|---|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------|
| | Under 1 day | 1-7 days | 1-4 weeks | 1-3 mths. | 3-12 mths. | |
| Enteritis | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Pneumonia | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Other diseases of the digestive system ... | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Congenital anomalies | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Birth injury, difficult labour, etc. | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | 4 |
| Prematurity | 4 | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Other causes of neonatal mortality | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 4 |
| Totals | 7 | 5 | 2 | — | 3 | 17 |

Of the 17 infant deaths, 12 occurred within a week of birth. This gives an *early neo-natal mortality rate* of 11.1 per 1,000 live births. This figure, especially if combined with incidence of stillbirth to give a perinatal mortality rate, gives an index of the hazards of pregnancy and parturition. The *perinatal mortality rate* for 1968 was 24.7 per 1,000 total births.

The trend of the infant neo-natal and perinatal mortality rates over the past 10 years can be seen by reference to Table 8.

Table 8. INFANT MORTALITY RATES

| | <i>Infant Mortality Rate</i> | | <i>Neonatal Mortality Rate*</i> | | <i>Perinatal Mortality Rate</i> | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | <i>Anglesey</i> | <i>Eng. and Wales</i> | <i>Anglesey</i> | <i>Eng. and Wales</i> | <i>Anglesey</i> | <i>Eng. and Wales</i> |
| 1959..... | 18 | 22 | 14 | 16 | 39 | 34 |
| 1960..... | 18 | 22 | 15 | 16 | 32 | 33 |
| 1961..... | 20 | 21 | 16 | 15 | 35 | 32 |
| 1962..... | 23 | 22 | 11 | 15 | 28 | 31 |
| 1963..... | 16 | 21 | 11 | 14 | 27 | 29 |
| 1964..... | 24 | 20 | 19 | 14 | 33 | 28 |
| 1965..... | 25 | 19 | 23 | 13 | 44 | 27 |
| 1966..... | 18 | 19 | 15 | 13 | 28 | 26 |
| 1967..... | 20 | 18 | 15 | 13 | 24 | 25 |
| 1968..... | 16 | 18 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 25 |

* *Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births.*

Rates are given to nearest whole number.

As will be observed from Table 8 the infant mortality, neo-natal mortality, and perinatal mortality rates fluctuate somewhat, the result of dealing statistically with small numbers. I am glad to report, however, that 1968 was another "vintage year," the rates being the lowest since 1963. The ten-year Table, however, indicates most clearly that it would be dangerous to become complacent about the rates for 1968.

Table 9

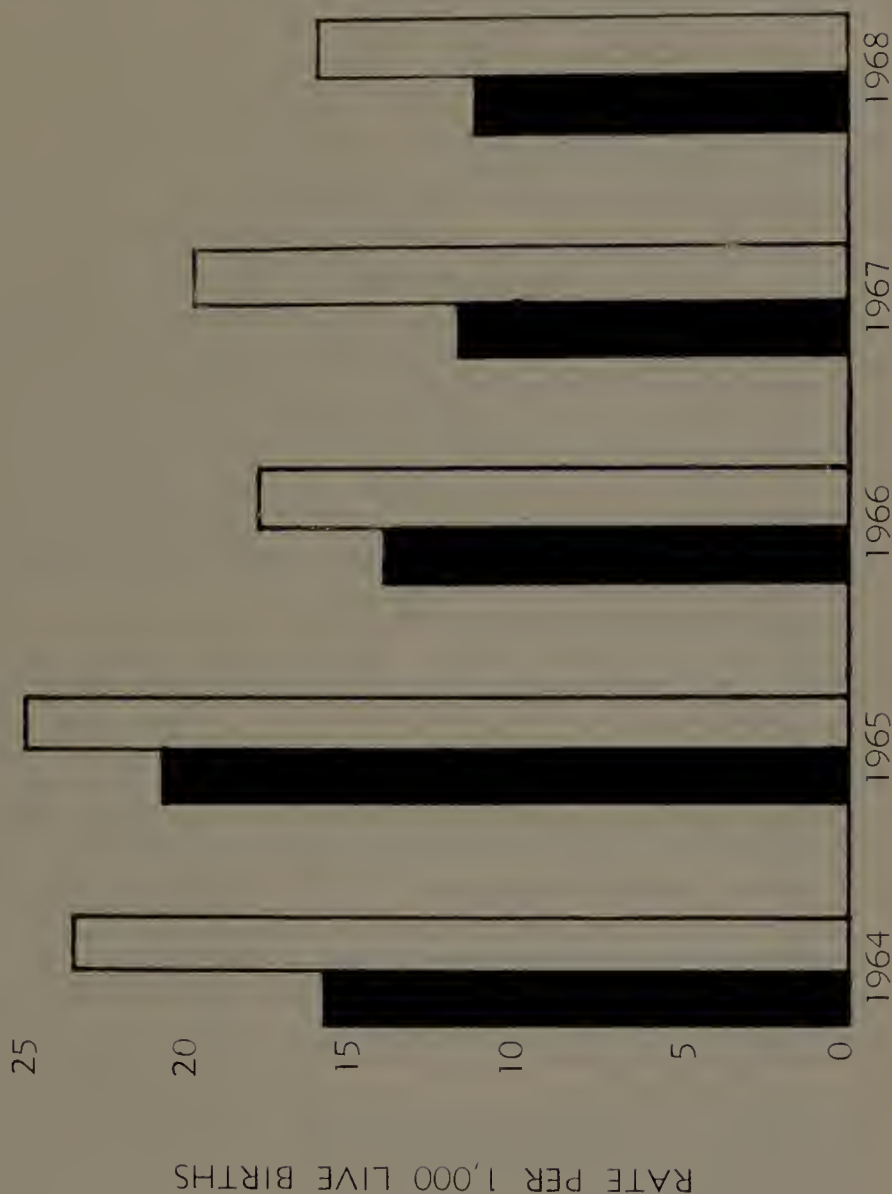
Detailed analysis of Stillbirths and Neo-natal Deaths occurring in 1968

| Detail | | | | Still Births | Neo- natal Deaths | Detail | | | | Still Births | Neo- natal Deaths |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|-------------------------|--|-----|-----|----|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Totals | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 14 | Ante-natal complications | | | | | |
| Males | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 5 | Hypertension | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | |
| Females | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 9 | Oedema | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | |
| Age of Mother : | | | | | | Albuminuria | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | |
| Under 20 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | — | A.P.H. | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | |
| 21-24 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | Rh. Neg. with antibodies. | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | |
| 25-29 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | Toxaemia | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | |
| 30-34 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 5 | X-Ray | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | |
| 35-39 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | Multiple Pregnancy | ... | — | — | 1 | |
| 40+ | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 | Maturity : | | | | | |
| No. of Previous Pregnancies : | | | | | | 0-31 weeks | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | |
| 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 32-35 weeks | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 36-40 weeks | ... | ... | 8 | 7 | |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | 40+ weeks | ... | ... | 3 | — | |
| 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | Not known | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| 4 | ... | ... | ... | — | 3 | Mode or Complications of Delivery : | | | | | |
| 5+ | ... | ... | ... | — | 2 | Normal | ... | ... | 13 | 7 | |
| Social Class : | | | | | | Assisted Breech | ... | ... | — | 3 | |
| I & II | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | Caesarean Section | ... | ... | — | 2 | |
| III | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 6 | Prolapsed cord | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| IV & V | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 5 | Not known | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Place booked for Confinement : | | | | | | Malformations : | | | | | |
| Hospital | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 9 | Anencephalic | ... | ... | — | — | |
| Domiciliary | ... | ... | ... | — | — | Macerated foetus | ... | ... | 5 | — | |
| Not booked | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | Associated and listed Causes of Death : | | | | | |
| Not known | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | Resp. Syndrome | ... | ... | — | 1 | |
| Ante-natal Care : | | | | | | Cong. abnormalities | ... | ... | 4 | 5 | |
| G.P. only | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | Birth injury | ... | ... | — | — | |
| G.P. & A.N.C. | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 9 | Multiple pregnancy | ... | ... | — | 1 | |
| G.P. & Midwife | ... | ... | ... | — | — | Gross prematurity | ... | ... | 2 | 7 | |
| None | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 | Placenta insufficiency | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | |
| Not known | ... | ... | ... | 2 | — | Asphyxia | ... | ... | — | 2 | |
| | | | | | | No. with avoidable causes | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

FIVE-YEAR HISTOGRAM SHOWING :--

EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE

INFANT MORTALITY RATE



Child Mortality

There were two deaths in the age groups 1–4 years and 5–15 years respectively.

The causes of death were :

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Leukaemia | 1 |
| Congenital anomalies | 1 |
| Fibrocystic disease | 1 |
| Accidents | 1 |

Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths during the year, although there was one death associated with pregnancy.

General Mortality

There were 736 deaths of persons of all ages registered during the year after allowing for transferable deaths (inward and outward), 23 more than in 1967. This gives a crude death rate of 12.7 per 1,000 population. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 11.9. Because the rates as computed take no account of differences in the age and sex composition of the population in question (hence the appellation “crude”), whereas as a matter of common experience mortality is correlated both to age and sex, comparisons of crude rates are invalid. Applying the comparability factor given by the Registrar General to the crude death rate gives a standardized death rate of 11.2 per 1,000 population.

Tables 10–12 show the deaths according to the cause and classified by age at death and certain death rates by county and county districts respectively.

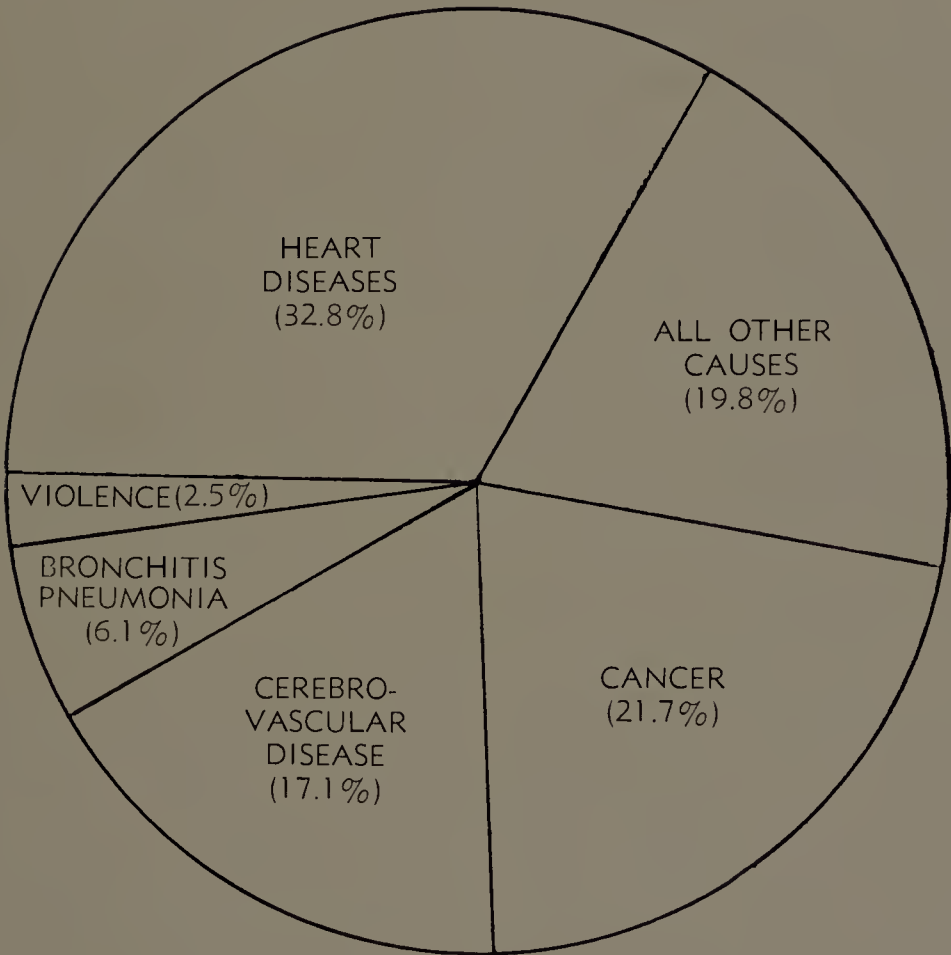
Table 10.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION

| <i>District</i> | <i>All Causes</i> | <i>Death Rate for</i> | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | <i>Respiratory Diseases</i> | <i>Cancer</i> | <i>Heart Disease</i> |
| Amlwch | 12.6 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 4.4 |
| Beaumaris | 14.6 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 5.4 |
| Holyhead | 14.8 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 4.4 |
| Llangefni | 14.3 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 6.6 |
| Menai Bridge | 12.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 2.6 |
| Urban | 14.0 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 4.6 |
| Aethwy | 12.6 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 4.6 |
| Twrcelyn | 11.4 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 3.9 |
| Valley | 11.6 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 3.3 |
| Rural | 11.9 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 3.9 |
| Anglesey | 12.7 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 4.2 |

The main causes of death

A summary of the deaths showing the principal causes is given diagrammatically below.



| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Mental disorders | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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TABLE 12. DEATHS AND STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY COUNTY DISTRICTS, 1968

[illegible]

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|--|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Other diseases of nervous system | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| Active rheumatic fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chronic rheumatic heart disease | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 6 |
| Hypertensive disease | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 20 |
| Ischaemic heart disease | 9 | 32 | 13 | 5 | — | — | — | 34 | 161 |
| Other forms of heart disease | 7 | 9 | 6 | — | — | — | — | 11 | 54 |
| Cerebrovascular disease | 9 | 28 | 5 | 6 | — | — | — | 35 | 126 |
| Other diseases of the circulatory system | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | — | — | — | 9 | 35 |
| Influenza | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 7 |
| Pneumonia | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 19 |
| Bronchitis, emphysema | 1 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 26 |
| Asthma | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Other diseases of the respiratory system | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| Peptic ulcer | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Appendicitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Intestinal obstruction and hernia | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Cirrhosis of liver | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 |
| Other diseases of the digestive system | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Nephritis and nephrosis | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | 5 |
| Hyperplasia of prostate | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 9 |
| Other diseases of the genito-urinary system | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 6 |
| Abortion | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 19 |
| Other complications—pregnancy, childbirth & puerperium | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diseases of musculoskeletal system | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Congenital anomalies | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Birth injury, difficult labour, etc. | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Other causes of perinatal mortality | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 |
| Symptoms and ill-defined conditions | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 |
| Motor vehicle accidents | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 7 |
| All other accidents | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 5 |
| Suicide and self-inflicted injuries | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 11 |
| All other external causes | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 49 | 30 | 50 | 28 | 140 | 111 | 166 | 736 | |
| Infant Deaths | 1 | — | — | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 17 | |
| Stillbirths | 1 | — | 2 | — | 3 | 1 | 4 | 15 | |

EPIDEMIOLOGY

The notifications of infectious diseases during the year are set out below.

Tables 13 and 14 include cases diagnosed in Caernarvonshire hospitals and therefore notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the hospital is situated.

Table 13

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1968

| DISEASE | URBAN | | | | | RURAL | | | Total | No. of children of School age |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| | <i>Amlwch</i> | <i>Beaumaris</i> | <i>Holyhead</i> | <i>Llangefni</i> | <i>Menaibridge</i> | <i>Aethwy</i> | <i>Twrcelyn</i> | <i>Valley</i> | | |
| Diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever | 3 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 7 | — | 14 | 12 |
| Dysentery | — | 1 | — | — | 11 | 43 | — | 13 | 68 | 25 |
| Food Poisoning | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 8 | 11 | 1 |
| Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Measles | — | — | 60 | 14 | 4 | 15 | 85 | 77 | 255 | 74 |
| Whooping Cough | — | — | 6 | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | 12 | 10 |
| Acute Pneumonia | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Meningococcal Infections | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Post Infect'us Encephalitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Erysipelas | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Malaria (contracted abroad) | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Infective Jaundice | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Tuberculosis | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 19 | 2 |

In Table 14 will be found the trend of notifications over the last 10 years.

The incidence of infectious diseases during the year was again at the low level we experience in this County. The epidemic of measles which started in 1966 abated during the year, most of the cases occurring in the western part of the County. There was, however, an unwelcome rise in the incidence of dysentery due to two outbreaks, one in June in Aethwy Rural District, and a small outbreak in December in Valley Rural District.

There were no cases of poliomyelitis, diphtheria, or smallpox. This is the 19th consecutive year in which no confirmed case of diphtheria has been notified, and the 22nd consecutive year in which no death has occurred from this disease.

Table 14

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1959-68

| DISEASE | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever | 27 | 12 | 22 | 19 | 24 | 30 | 32 | 12 | 5 | 14 |
| Dysentery | 3 | 27 | 2 | 10 | 38 | 3 | 16 | 25 | 13 | 68 |
| Food Poisoning ... | 3 | 3 | — | 1 | — | 3 | 19 | 5 | 4 | 11 |
| Typhoid and Paratyphoid | 14 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| Measles | 653 | 39 | 391 | 394 | 376 | 1221 | 164 | 762 | 816 | 255 |
| Whooping Cough | 89 | 27 | 19 | — | — | 54 | 5 | 2 | 27 | 12 |
| Pneumonia | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Ac. Poliomyelitis ... | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Meningococcal Infections | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Encephalitis | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Erysipelas | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia ... | 8 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | — | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Malaria* | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Tuberculosis | 57 | 32 | 33 | 38 | 26 | 36 | 33 | 26 | 10 | 19 |
| Infective Jaundice | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |

*Contracted abroad

Mortality from infectious diseases during the year is shown in Table 15, together with the trend of mortality over the past 10 years.

Table 15

MORTALITY FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1959-68
(including certain diseases which are not notifiable)

| DISEASE | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Typhoid and Paratyphoid | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Meningococcal Infections | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ac. Enceph. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ac. Poliomyelitis & Polioenceph. | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Enceph Leth. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Measles | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Whooping Cough | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Influenza | 11 | 1 | 7 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 13 | 4 | — |
| Diarrhoea under 2 years | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Puerperal Sepsis ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Infective Hepatitis... | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Dysentery | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Tuberculosis | 7 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 |

Venereal Disease

Two new cases of syphilis, 10 of gonorrhoea and 43 of non-venereal diseases were seen at the Caernarvon and Anglesey Clinic or at St. David's Hospital during the year.

The reported incidence of both gonorrhoea since 1954 and syphilis since 1958 in England and Wales as a whole has been most disturbing.

This trend, however, has not been apparent in Anglesey as Table 16 shows.

Table 16
NEW CASES—ANGLESEY

| <i>Year :</i> | <i>Syphilis</i> | <i>Gonorrhoea</i> | <i>Non-gonococcal urethritis</i> |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1950..... | 22 | 6 | 49 |
| 1955..... | 20 | 3 | 35 |
| 1960..... | 8 | 3 | 25 |
| 1961..... | 9 | 15 | 26 |
| 1962..... | 8 | 11 | 21 |
| 1963..... | 9 | 7 | 38 |
| 1964..... | 8 | 8 | 47 |
| 1965..... | 4 | 15 | 48 |
| 1966..... | 4 | 17 | 38 |
| 1967..... | 3 | 13 | 44 |
| 1968.... | 2 | 10 | 43 |

It is important to note that whereas the education of the public relating to the venereal diseases has tended to stress the excellent results obtained by treatment, there are still existing deficiencies and dangers, particularly from failure of early diagnosis, and the fact that a disease of unknown cause (so-called non-gonococcal or "non-specific" genital infection) is now the commonest of this group of infections and remains highly resistant to treatment. The resistance to treatment of the latter is not generally known by the public at large.

Part II

**SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER
NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE
ACTS**

HEALTH CENTRES

It is to be regretted that little progress was made during the year with respect to the provision of Health Centres. Some delay occurred in the adaptations of the existing clinic in Beaumaris, but it was finally opened in January 1969 and is proving very successful.

No agreement could be reached between various interested bodies concerning the Holyhead health centre and the original project was finally abandoned. Negotiations, however, have been re-opened with respect to a less ambitious scheme.

Discussions took place during the year in connection with the centre to be established in Cemaes Bay.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The Council's proposals under this heading provide for vaccination and immunisation against the following diseases to be made available to the public :

Smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, measles and tetanus.

B.C.G. vaccination is referred to in the section of this report dealing with tuberculosis.

The programme of recommended protective measures which is devised to afford the fullest protection of children was revised towards the end of the year and the new programme was introduced on the 1st January, 1969, as follows :

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| The expectant mother | ... A course of Poliomyelitis vaccine |
| At age 4 months | ... 1st Whooping Cough/Diphtheria/Tetanus |
| | ... 1st Oral Poliomyelitis |
| „ 6 months | ... 2nd Whooping Cough/Diphtheria/Tetanus |
| | ... 2nd Oral Poliomyelitis |
| „ 10 months | ... 3rd Whooping Cough/Diphtheria/Tetanus |
| | ... 3rd Oral Poliomyelitis |
| „ 12 months | ... Measles |
| „ 14 months | ... <i>Primary</i> Smallpox Vaccination |
| „ 5 years or School Entry | Diphtheria/Tetanus Booster |
| | ... Oral Poliomyelitis Booster |
| | ... Smallpox Re-vaccination |
| „ 13 years | ... B.C.G. Vaccination |
| „ 15/16 years or on leaving school | Oral Poliomyelitis Booster |
| | Tetanus Booster |
| | ... Smallpox Re-vaccination |

A personal record card, printed in both Welsh and English setting out this programme, is available for issue to all mothers.

Full details of the number of children immunised during the year is given in Table 17.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisation

Triple antigen (Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus) continues to be the most popular form of protection against these diseases and 1,117 children received protection in this form during the year compared with 845 in 1967. A few other children were immunised against individual diseases.

Diphtheria Immunisation

1,119 children were immunised during 1968, and a further 1,657 children received a booster dose.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Only Sabin oral vaccine was used during 1968. 1,029 children completed a primary course of vaccination during the year, and 1,251 children received a reinforcing dose compared with 949 and 1,031 respectively in 1967.

Measles Immunisation

Immunisation against Measles was introduced in May 1968, and initially was offered to children aged four to six years inclusive. In August 1968 the age group was extended to all children aged one to six years inclusive and by the end of the year measles immunisation was available to all children aged one to fifteen years inclusive who had neither been immunised against nor suffered from natural measles.

Table 17

Number of children protected (primary courses of vaccine) against the following diseases during the year 1968

| <i>Year of Birth</i> | <i>Diphtheria</i> | <i>Whooping Cough</i> | <i>Tetanus</i> | <i>Polio- myelitis</i> | <i>Measles</i> |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1968 | 384 | 384 | 384 | 267 | 5 |
| 1967 | 561 | 560 | 561 | 574 | 82 |
| 1966 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 140 | 92 |
| 1965 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 85 |
| 1961-64..... | 30 | 29 | 30 | 23 | 529 |
| 1952-60..... | 1 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 11 |
| TOTAL | 1,119 | 1,117 | 1,129 | 1,029 | 804 |
| No. of Booster doses given ... | 1,657 | 802 | 1,643 | 1,251 | — |

By the end of the year 88 per cent of the children who were born in 1967 were immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough, 77 per cent against poliomyelitis, and 46 per cent were vaccinated against smallpox. It is regretted that the percentages for Wales, and England and Wales are not yet available for comparison.

Smallpox Vaccination

During the year vaccination records were related to the area of residence as follows :

Table 18

VACCINATION RECORDS RECEIVED IN 1968

| | <i>Primary</i> | <i>Re-vaccinations</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Amlwch | 52 | 15 | 67 |
| Beaumaris | 9 | 12 | 21 |
| Holyhead | 154 | 41 | 195 |
| Llangefni | 36 | 16 | 52 |
| Menai Bridge | 30 | 17 | 47 |
| Aethwy | 123 | 98 | 221 |
| Twrcelyn | 124 | 66 | 190 |
| Valley | 112 | 22 | 134 |
| Total | 640 | 287 | 927 |

The above figures compare with the figures for 1967 of 675 primary vaccinations, and 255 re-vaccinations, making a total of 930 vaccinations in all.

TUBERCULOSIS

19 new notifications of tuberculosis were received during the year (16 respiratory and 3 non-respiratory), and 3 deaths were registered. In addition 5 patients suffering from respiratory tuberculosis came to Anglesey from other local authority areas. Two school-children were notified as suffering from respiratory tuberculosis.

The incidence of tuberculosis (19 cases) in 1968 was the second lowest on record and followed the record low figure of 10 cases in the previous year. It is too early yet to say whether this very acceptable low trend will be maintained.

I am also pleased to report that during the year, in consultation with the Chest Physician, a major review of the register was undertaken, and at the end of the year there were only 152 cases on the register compared with the peak of 579 in 1959, and 279 in 1967.

During the past few years intensive disease detection drives have taken place leading to a decrease in the pool of undetected cases acting as primary foci of infection.

Admissions to hospitals totalled 21 in 1968.

The following is the report of the Consultant Chest Physician for the area (Dr. J. Glyn Jones) :

"Following the low record of notifications in 1967, it was to be expected that 1968 might not be so good. The increase from 10 to 19 new cases of tuberculosis need not therefore be regarded as ominous, but it does underline the fact that we must still persevere with our well tried methods of control. For this reason the Chest Clinic accepts new patients from general practitioners without prior appointment. This is not in keeping with modern hospital practice and may lead at times to some congestion. Nevertheless, where tuberculosis and lung cancer are concerned, the importance of early diagnosis is such that an hour in the waiting room is preferable to a month expecting an appointment.

The recent withdrawal of mass radiography facilities following upon the reduction in clinic sessions imposed a few years ago has led to difficulties in the prompt examination of contacts. The policy of the Hospital Board is now to regard the specialty of Chest Disease as a subsidiary of General Medicine, and the full effect of this downgrading may be felt in this area in the near future. It is to be hoped that, until the tuberculosis problem is finally eliminated, the local authority will give serious consideration to the effect on its control before acquiescing in further measures that may lead to a less efficient service."

Care and After Care

Table 19 gives details of the number of cases in each area and of the number of visits paid by the health visitors.

Table 19

| <i>Health Visitor Areas</i> | <i>No. of Visits paid</i> | <i>No. of cases on Register at 31/12/68</i> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Amlwch | 17 | 11 |
| Beaumaris | 75 | 8 |
| Bodedern | 16 | 10 |
| Bodorgan | 54 | 20 |
| Holyhead | 213 | 44 |
| Llangefni | 16 | 15 |
| Llanfechell | 16 | 6 |
| Marianglas | 14 | 14 |
| Menai Bridge | 56 | 18 |
| Newborough | 26 | 6 |
| Totals | 501 | 152 |

It is routine practice for the Superintendent Nursing Officer or her Deputy to pay the initial visit to a newly notified case in order to obtain the environmental history and to arrange for the follow-up examination of contacts. During the year they paid 191 such visits.

Supplies of milk and extra nourishment were given free of charge to 11 patients during the year. In addition 3 cases who did not qualify for a free issue under the Council's scheme were assisted by the Anglesey Society for the Welfare of Handicapped Persons.

It is the practice to urge the immediate household and family contacts of a new case to submit to examination by the chest physician.

During the year 214 contacts of 24 new cases (including the 5 "inward transfers") were examined in this way.

The number of new cases coming to light (whether by notification or otherwise) and the number of contacts examined were as follows :

| | 1967 | 1968 |
|---|------|------|
| New and transferred cases of tuberculosis : | 14 | 24 |
| Contacts examined : | | |
| Children | 58 | 93 |
| Adults | 30 | 121 |

B.C.G. Vaccination of Contacts

In Table 20 is set out the work done during the year in the routine testing and vaccination of young contacts of notified cases of tuberculosis. Since vaccinations commenced in 1949 a total of 2,703 contacts have been vaccinated with B.C.G.

Table 20

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF CONTACTS 1968

| <i>Age Groups</i> | <i>Total Tested</i> | <i>Multiple Puncture</i> | | <i>Vaccinated</i> | <i>Refusal of Test and/or vaccination</i> |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------|---|
| | | <i>+ve</i> | <i>-ve</i> | | |
| Newborn | — | — | — | 42 | — |
| Others under 5 years | 54 | 1 | 53 | 53 | — |
| 5-9 years | 20 | — | 20 | 20 | 1 |
| 10 years & over | 19 | 1 | 18 | 18 | — |
| Totals | 93 | 2 | 91 | 133 | 1 |

B.C.G. Vaccination of Schoolchildren

As a preliminary to B.C.G. vaccination children aged between 13 and 16 years are given a multiple puncture tuberculin test. Those that react to this test may do so because they are at the time suffering from the disease or alternatively the positive reaction may be nothing more than the last remaining evidence of an infection with the germ of tuberculosis acquired at some time in the past and long since overcome. A chest X-ray will detect current disease so that it can be treated.

In 1968 B.C.G. vaccination was offered to children attending County Secondary Schools who were eligible in accordance with Welsh Board of Health Circular 19/64. The parents of 611 of these children consented, but due to absenteeism the M.P. test was only completed for 515 children. Of this number 437 were found to be negative reactors and all but one were given B.C.G.

There were 78 (15.1%) positive reactors. No further investigation was considered necessary in 75 of these children. The remaining three were referred for chest X-ray and I am glad to report all results were satisfactory.

In addition children of 13 years of age and over who had previously been given B.C.G. vaccination were also re-M.P. tested. The parents of 618 children consented to this, but due to absenteeism the M.P. test was only completed on 523 children. Of this number 29 were negative and required re-vaccination, but only 23 were actually vaccinated. 14 children were referred to the Chest Physician because the results of the M.P. re-tests was stronger than one would have normally expected, and the results in every case were satisfactory.

Tuberculin Testing of School Entrants

Since 1957 annual routine testing of primary school children has been carried out. The test used is the Multiple Puncture Test which is applied by the nursing staff. This procedure serves several purposes :

- (a) It enables us to discover those children who are likely to be suffering from tuberculosis ;
- (b) it enables us to gauge the level of infection in the community ;
- (c) when repeated annually it enables us to note when a child "converts" from being tuberculin negative to being tuberculin positive and so picks out the children needing surveillance ;
- (d) the finding of a positive reaction in a young child should help in tracing undiscovered sources of infection in the community.

Parental consent was obtained to the M.P. test being given to 1,228 (88.6%) out of the 1,386 new entrants to school in 1968. Of this number 116 (or 9.4%) were found to be positive reactors. This group of positive reactors included 101 who had received B.C.G. vaccination as contacts of known cases. 5 cases were X-rayed and are being kept under observation by the Chest Physician, and no action was considered necessary in the other 10 cases.

278 "inward transfers" to the County were also M.P. tested, 250 of whom were found to have a negative reaction, and 28 positive reaction. On enquiry it was found that 23 of this latter group had had B.C.G. vaccination. Arrangements were made for one positive reactor to attend the Chest Clinic for examination and the result was satisfactory; no action was considered necessary in the remaining 4 cases.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

Births

The number of births *notified* during the year classified by place of occurrence was as follows :

Table 21

| | <i>Live Births</i> | <i>Stillbirths</i> |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| At Home | 84 | — |
| St. David's Hospital | 736 | 13 |
| Gors Maternity Home | 252 | — |
| Private Nursing Homes, etc. | 10 | 2 |
| Totals | 1,082 | 15 |

In 1968 92% of all births took place in institutions.

The Council's midwives attended 85 deliveries, including miscarriages during the year. Two were midwives' booked cases and 83 were doctors' booked cases, the doctor being present at the time of delivery in 23 of these confinements.

No applications were received during the year for the Council to accept financial responsibility for the ante-natal care of unmarried mothers.

Analgesia in Domiciliary Midwifery

All the midwives employed by the Council at the end of the year held the certificate of the Central Midwives Board authorising them to administer gas and air analgesia in midwifery cases, and the necessary apparatus is available to them all. Nine of these midwives are also trained to administer trilene.

The number of domiciliary cases who received gas and air or trilene analgesia during the year was 48. In addition, pethidine was administered in 48 cases.

Medical Aid

No midwife called in medical aid for domiciliary cases during the year.

Midwifery Packs

About one gross of midwifery packs are used annually for domiciliary confinements and early discharge cases from hospitals.

Domiciliary Care by Midwives

As soon as the expectant mother "books" with her, the midwife undertakes ante-natal supervision and, unless the mother is reluctant to attend, all midwives in the county service are instructed to arrange for their cases to be seen periodically at the county ante-natal clinics. The midwives attend with their cases. In addition they undertake regular ante-natal supervision of all persons booked in the patients' homes. Midwives are also instructed, subject to the patients' agreement, to inform the family doctor of the pregnancy.

Details of the work done by domiciliary midwives in 1968 are given in Table 22.

Table 22

| <i>District</i> | <i>Total Visits</i> | | <i>No. of Domiciliary Con- finements</i> | <i>Analgesics Administered</i> | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|------------------|
| | <i>Ante and Post-Natal</i> | <i>Hospital Dis- charges*</i> | | <i>Gas/Air or Trilene</i> | <i>Pethidine</i> |
| Amlwch | 276 | 372 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| Beaumaris | 362 | 140 | 12 | 1 | 5 |
| Bodorgan | 216 | 348 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Holyhead | 576 | 818 | 20 | 15 | 16 |
| Llanerchymedd | 128 | 160 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Llanfechell | 264 | 162 | 3 | — | 1 |
| Llangefni | 271 | 410 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Llanddona | 619 | 339 | 9 | 9 | 3 |
| Marianglas | 735 | 268 | 14 | 14 | 12 |
| Menai Bridge ... | 385 | 475 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Newborough ... | 414 | 480 | 8 | 2 | 3 |
| Totals | 4,246 | 3,972 | 85 | 48 | 48 |

*Visits to patients discharged from hospitals before the 10th day after confinement

Ante-Natal Clinics

Ante-Natal clinics were held at three centres in the County as follows :

| | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Holyhead | Weekly |
| Amlwch | Fortnightly |
| Llangefni | Fortnightly |

Details of attendances at these clinics are shown in Table 23.

Table 23

| | <i>Number of Cases</i> | | | <i>Attend- ances</i> |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | <i>Ante- natal</i> | <i>Post- natal</i> | <i>Gynaeco- logical</i> | |
| Amlwch | 183 | 47 | — | 600 |
| Holyhead | 495 | 59 | — | 1,698 |
| Llangefni | 156 | 49 | 2 | 548 |
| Totals ... | 834 | 155 | 2 | 2,846 |

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Infant Welfare Centres

A clinic was opened in Bryngwran in October 1968. This met the need created by the closure of the Gwalchmai clinic in February 1967.

The present clinic in Holyhead is not providing sufficient accommodation for the needs of the area, and it was proposed to incorporate an extra clinic in the projected Health Centre in that town. Unfortunately this has not materialised and if agreement on the project is not finalised soon serious consideration will have to be given to providing a purpose-built clinic in the area.

The medical officers held 203 clinic sessions and health visitors held another 136 sessions.

One thousand four hundred and fifty children were on the rolls during 1968, and the total attendance numbered 5,891, a decrease of 162 compared with 1967.

Details of the work done are shown below :

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-------|
| (1) No. of centres provided at end of year | ... | ... | 13 |
| (2) No. of children who attended centres during the year | | | |
| who were born in 1968 | ... | ... | 537 |
| 1967 | ... | ... | 460 |
| 1966-63 | ... | ... | 453 |
| | | — | 1,450 |
| (3) No. of children who first attended the centres during the year who at their first attendance were under 1 year | ... | ... | 640 |
| (4) Total number of attendances made by children included in (2) during the year : | | | |
| Under 1 year | ... | ... | 4,366 |
| 1 year but under 2 | ... | ... | 1,024 |
| 2 years but under 5 | ... | ... | 501 |
| | | — | 5,891 |

The Clinics held at the 13 places in the County are detailed in Appendix C.

In addition to the Council's clinics, one voluntary clinic held at the Valley R.A.F. Station, was supported during 1968 in that the local health visitors assisted free of charge at these sessions. At this clinic 96 children were seen during the year, the number of attendances being :

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|------------|
| Children under 1 year | ... | ... | 294 |
| From 1 to 2 years | ... | ... | 37 |
| Over 2 years | ... | ... | 5 |
| Total attendances | ... | ... | <u>336</u> |

The Care of Premature Infants

Details of cases notified in 1968 were as follows :

| | |
|--|----|
| (a) Number of premature babies who were born : | |
| (i) At home | 1 |
| (ii) In private nursing homes | — |
| (iii) In hospitals | 56 |
| (b) (i) Number of those born at home who survived 28 days | 1 |
| (ii) Number of those born in hospitals who survived 28 days | 48 |

Dental Care of Mothers and Young Children

Details of dental services rendered to these priority classes are set out in Table 24 below.

Table 24

| | <i>Children under 5 years</i> | <i>Expectant and Nursing mothers</i> |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| Number inspected | 120 | 34 |
| Number treated | 94 | 34 |
| Number rendered dentally fit... | 67 | 30 |
| Forms of treatment : | | |
| Number of teeth extracted... | 65 | 50 |
| Number of teeth filled | 44 | 32 |
| Number of scaling and gum treatments | 2 | 13 |
| Number of radiographs | — | — |
| Dentures supplied | — | 4 |
| General Anaesthetics | 37 | 7 |

Mr. O. C. Jenkins, the Principal Dental Officer, makes the following comments on the dental service for the priority groups.

“A recent survey carried out by one of the major teaching hospitals, in conjunction with the Ministry of Health, and the dental profession, has shown that there is a large body of people who hardly ever undergo dental treatment. They only go to see a dentist for the relief of pain. It is usually the women from this group who are picked out by the nursing and medical professions when they attend the ante-natal and nursing clinics and are referred for comprehensive treatment.

After the birth of their children young mothers attend the Child Welfare Clinics for advice. At this time they are most anxious to do all that is possible for their children and are keen to carry out any advice given.

I feel that if more time was spent with the pre-school children by the dentists, the d, m, f, (decayed, missing and filled) rate of the entrants to school would be enormously reduced.

Unfortunately our limited staff in Anglesey is already preoccupied with school children, and it is only an increase in our staff that would really solve the problem.

The report on fluoridation is almost to hand, and although the benefits are good we must not expect it to be a dental cure-all. It must be used as an aid to better teeth, in conjunction with sensible cleaning and sensible feeding, plus early opportunity for dental examination and treatment if found necessary."

Distribution of Welfare Foods

During 1968 the following welfare foods were distributed in the county :

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| National Dried Milk, full cream | 15,256 tins |
| National Dried Milk, half cream | 60 tins |
| Cod Liver Oil | 941 bottles |
| Orange Juice | 10,923 bottles |
| Vitamin A and D tablets | 335 packets |

In addition, 7,285 packets of proprietary dried milk, 462 packets of other baby foods, and 2,835 bottles of vitamin supplements were sold.

Deafness in Young Children

The importance of the early recognition and treatment of deafness cannot be exaggerated. By this means alone can the resulting disability be minimized. Through the courtesy of the Caernarvonshire Medical Officer of Health we are able to refer cases to a clinic at Bangor held by Professor Sir Alexander Ewing, and eight patients (six new cases) attended during 1968.

No child under the age of 5 years was in attendance at a special school during 1968.

Children at Risk

Children on the At Risk Register are kept under strict supervision and developmental assessments are carried out at about the age of one year. A number of children are removed from the register following this assessment, but those remaining become subject to further assessments in subsequent years or as often as appears desirable. At the end of the year there were 101 children on the register.

Congenital Defects

Babies born with congenital defects came to our notice through the medical staffs of the local maternity hospitals and through our own midwives and health visitors. This system works satisfactorily and during 1968 21 babies with congenital defects were registered.

Phenylketonuria

This rare inherited disorder, which, untreated, gives rise to severe mental subnormality, can usually be detected at an early age by a simple "nappy" test. In 1968, however, two false negatives were obtained and this disorder of metabolism was only detected some months later when the two children concerned were not showing the progress that was expected of them at their ages. Arrangements are being made for the introduction of the routine use of a more accurate blood test as a routine measure. The new scheme will be introduced when the laboratory of the Pathologist at the C. and A. Hospital will be suitably equipped to analyse all of these specimens collected.

Cytology Service

The cytology clinics which were established in May 1967 continued to be held in Amlwch, Holyhead and Llangefni. Even though the existence of this service was well advertised through the local women's organisations, attendances have been disappointing and it was decided to reduce the number of sessions from twice to once monthly at each centre.

224 smears were taken during the year, three of which were dubious; none was positive.

The Medical Officer attending the Family Planning clinics also continued to take cervical smears as in the past, 284 such smears being taken in 1968.

Family Planning Service

The National Health Service (Family Planning) Act, 1967, came into operation in June 1967, and in September that year the Council adopted a comprehensive scheme for implementation as from April 1968. Under this scheme clinics were established at Holyhead and Amlwch in addition to the one that had been operating on a voluntary basis for some years in Llangefni. Advice and supplies are given to married women, unmarried mothers, single women just before marriage, and other single women who were 21 years of age or over.

During the year 365 women attended the clinics in this County, whilst another 149 Anglesey women attended the clinic in Bangor.

The Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act 1948

Playgroups continued to prove very popular and during the year one new group was registered at Llanfairynghornwy. At the end of the year there were 13 such groups providing accommodation for 249 children of under school age.

The County Medical Officer advises on the formation of these groups and on the conditions required under the above Acts. All are duly registered and regularly inspected, and I would wish to record my thanks to the responsible persons and organising committees for their co-operation.

HEALTH VISITING

Statistics

Tables 25 and 26 give some details of the work done by the health visitors during the year.

Table 25

| <i>District</i> | <i>Births Notified</i> | <i>Visits to children born in :</i> | | | <i>Total</i> |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|---------|--------------|
| | | 1968 | 1967 | 1963-66 | |
| Amlwch | 98 | 356 | 248 | 388 | 992 |
| Beaumaris | 57 | 392 | 475 | 678 | 1,545 |
| Bodedern | 150 | 781 | 440 | 516 | 1,737 |
| Bodorgan | 78 | 544 | 436 | 812 | 1,792 |
| Holyhead | 266 | 1,533 | 1,050 | 677 | 3,260 |
| Llanfechell | 84 | 434 | 241 | 444 | 1,119 |
| Llangefni | 78 | 287 | 226 | 236 | 749 |
| Marianglas | 87 | 445 | 318 | 697 | 1,460 |
| Menai Bridge | 104 | 874 | 557 | 623 | 2,054 |
| Newborough ... | 80 | 538 | 372 | 804 | 1,714 |
| Totals | 1,082 | 6,184 | 4,363 | 5,875 | 16,422 |

The health visitors also visited other cases as follows :

Table 26

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Tuberculosis | 501 |
| Mentally Sub-normal cases | 174 |
| Miscellaneous | 661 |
| Total | 1,336 |

One student health visitor completed her training during the year and was allocated to the Holyhead area, bringing our establishment up to 9 health visitors/school nurses, two health visitors and one school nurse. There are now two health visitors and one school nurse covering the Holyhead area.

HOME NURSING

The qualifications of the nursing staff at present in post are as follows :

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.</i> | 5 |
| <i>S.R.N., S.C.M.</i> | 6 |
| <i>S.E.A.N., S.C.M.</i> | 4 |
| <i>S.E.A.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (engaged entirely on Midwifery)</i> | 1 |

Table 27 shows the work done during 1968 in the separate districts :

Table 27

| <i>District</i> | <i>Cases</i> | <i>Visits</i> |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Amlwch | 189 | 3,212 |
| Beaumaris | 133 | 2,684 |
| Bodedern | 44 | 1,860 |
| Bodorgan | 42 | 1,089 |
| Holyhead | 334 | 8,307 |
| Llanddona | 86 | 2,007 |
| Llanerchymedd | 60 | 1,126 |
| Llanfechell | 103 | 1,922 |
| Llangefni | 127 | 2,722 |
| Marianglas | 98 | 2,248 |
| Menai Bridge | 105 | 2,312 |
| Newborough | 66 | 1,307 |
| Totals | 1,387 | 30,796 |

The following table gives further details of these cases :

Table 28

| <i>Group</i> | <i>Total No. of Cases</i> | <i>Total No. of Visits</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Medical | 991 | 22,926 |
| Surgical | 396 | 7,870 |
| Totals | 1,387 | 30,796 |

The domiciliary nursing service staff consists of 16 nurses, 15 of whom combine home nursing with midwifery. The county is divided into 12 nursing districts. In the Holyhead area there are two district nurses engaged mainly on domiciliary nursing as there is also a full-time midwife in this area. Llangefni and Amlwch each have two district nurses, one concentrating mainly on midwifery and the other on home nursing.

In 1968 the number of patients visited increased by 367, and the number of visits increased by 4,576 as compared with the previous year.

There were 729 patients who at the time of the first visit during the year were aged 65 years or over, and 17,744 visits (i.e. 58% of the total) were paid to these cases. Patients receiving more than 24 visits during the year numbered 294 (i.e., 21% of the total cases), and they received 15,739 visits.

No special provision is made for the home nursing of sick children, but 236 visits were paid to 41 children under the age of 5 at the time of the first visit. No night nursing service is provided.

The scheme for supplying disposable sheets to incontinent patients continued throughout the year, and is greatly appreciated by the patients themselves, the nurses and the General Practitioners. This service is particularly beneficial in a rural county such as Anglesey, where it would be very expensive and extremely difficult to organise any form of laundry service. During the year 22,878 disposable sheets were issued to 170 patients, an increase of approximately 50% over the previous year.

Loan of Sick Room Equipment

Each district nurse holds the following items of equipment which she may issue on loan free of charge and without a deposit being paid : air ring, bed pan, bed rest, hot water bottle, rubber sheet, urinal.

More expensive items, such as invalid chairs and rubber mattresses are stored centrally and a refundable deposit and a variable weekly hire charge continue to be made.

During the year 217 items of medical equipment were issued on loan.

HOME HELP SERVICE

The service is provided by a Home Help Organiser, one Assistant Home Help Organiser, two whole time home helps and 147 part-time persons employed on a casual basis.

An Assistant Home Help Organiser was appointed as from the 1st April in order to strengthen the administration of this rapidly growing and busy section of the department. I commented in my last report on the very rapid expansion that has occurred in this service over the past two years. The expansion was even greater in 1968, 325 persons (including 177 new cases) received assistance during the year, an increase of 35% over the case load (241) of 1967, in which year there was an increase of 24% over the 1966 case load.

The total number hours of help given was 85,949 as compared with 70,344 in 1967, an increase of 22%.

Of the persons assisted in 1968, the largest group was the 267 aged and infirm. Chronic sick and persons suffering from tuberculosis (23) by comparison were few in number, and the remaining 35 beneficiaries were a miscellaneous group which included the mentally subnormal and expectant and nursing mothers.

In common with our experience in other sections of the Department, recruiting of the necessary staff to meet the demands proved very difficult. A considerable part of the time of the Home Help Organiser and her Assistant is spent in trying to find home helps, and they are to be congratulated in meeting all the demands placed upon them.

CHIROPODY

The chiropody scheme functioned satisfactorily throughout the year, all the County being adequately catered for. Patients are able to obtain treatment from the chiropodist of their choice selected from a small number of qualified chiropodists who have agreed to serve on the panel for the purpose.

A total of 2,825 treatments were given to 617 patients; 901 of the treatments were given in the patients' own homes, and 1,924 in the consulting rooms of the chiropodists. In addition 564 treatments were given to 74 of the residents in the Council's Homes for the Aged.

The chiropody service commenced in May 1960, and although the scheme provides for chiropody treatment for expectant mothers, handicapped persons and the aged, in practice the demand has been confined almost entirely to the last group. The scheme has expanded gradually throughout the years from 1,208 treatments in 1961 to 2,505 in 1967. There was, however, some levelling out of demand in 1968, the increase being only 13% as compared with 25% in the previous year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The ambulance service in the County is now provided from four ambulance stations, one of which is also the ambulance control. For a number of years one ambulance was operated from a private garage in Llangoed, but in August the garage proprietor gave notice to cease this arrangement. Our grateful thanks and appreciation are due to Mr. Idris Davies for the services he rendered to the County for 13 years in providing this "round the clock" service in that area.

Fortunately the County had just previously been presented with a large mansion nearby with excellent outbuilding accommodation, and part of the outbuildings was converted into an ambulance station which became operational in September and which is manned on a day basis.

In August three additional driver/attendants were appointed to the Amlwch ambulance station so as to provide 24-hour coverage in that area. The stations, therefore, at Llangefni (two ambulances), Holyhead (control and three ambulances) and Amlwch (one ambulance) are fully manned throughout the 24 hours, whilst the ambulance station at Llangoed is manned from 8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m. daily, all by full time staff.

The operational staff consists of a foreman ambulance driver, control room attendant and 21 driver/attendants, and ambulances now operate with a two-man crew except during holidays or sick leave, when some ambulances have to be despatched with a driver only.

During the year 13,882 patients were conveyed by ambulance and sitting case car as compared with 12,341 in 1967.

The mileage covered was 311,468 as compared with 283,568 in the previous year. The average mileage per journey and per case carried in ambulances showed a decrease, whilst those for sitting case cars increased.

Table 29

| | AMBULANCES | | | SITTING CARS | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | <i>Cases</i> | <i>Journeys</i> | <i>Mileage</i> | <i>Cases</i> | <i>Journeys</i> | <i>Mileage</i> |
| First Quarter | 1,952 | 1,000 | 30,513 | 1,461 | 791 | 43,515 |
| Second Quarter | 2,033 | 966 | 32,175 | 1,407 | 796 | 46,048 |
| Third Quarter | 1,995 | 960 | 34,596 | 1,415 | 733 | 44,485 |
| Fourth Quarter | 2,311 | 996 | 39,202 | 1,307 | 719 | 40,934 |
| | 8,291 | 3,922 | 136,486 | 5,590 | 3,039 | 174,982 |
| | | | AMBULANCES | SITTING CARS | | |
| Average mileage per journey | | | | 34.80 | 57.57 | |
| Average mileage per patient carried..... | | | | 16.45 | 31.30 | |

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Mental Health Services are administered by the Health Committee through the Mental Health Sub-Committee which meets quarterly, the County Medical Officer being the Executive Officer in charge of the service.

Staff

For the purposes of administrative convenience, the mental health and social welfare services are accommodated in a single section of the department. The full establishment of the section consists of a senior welfare officer, two mental welfare officers, two social welfare officers and a social welfare officer for the blind. At the end of the year there was a vacancy for a mental welfare officer.

The total number of visits made by the mental welfare officers during the year was :

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| To mentally ill persons | 870 |
| To mentally subnormal patients | 139 |

The number of persons under surveillance at 31st December, 1968, was 232.

A comprehensive report was submitted to the Mental Health Sub-Committee in April and the following recommendations *inter alia* were approved and subsequently adopted by the Council for implementation as from April 1969.

1. The appointment of two additional mental welfare officers.
2. The provision of a Home or Hostel for 20 mentally subnormal men and women.
3. Providing domiciliary occupational therapy for persons suffering from mental disorders.
4. The establishment of a day care unit.

Admissions to Hospital

Two male patients were admitted to hospital under Section 25 and eight male and eleven female patients were admitted under Section 29 ; no one was admitted under Section 26. The number of informal admissions was 141, 15 of whom were arranged by the mental welfare officers. This low incidence of compulsory admission to hospitals follows the trend of past years and the number of informal admissions remained fairly constant.

The reasons for the overwhelming number of informal admissions compared with admissions under Order are :

- (a) that the public are now accepting mental ill-health in the same spirit as they are accepting physical ill-health ;
- (b) that the stigma that existed regarding "admission to Denbigh" is gradually disappearing.

Residential Accommodation

There is still a pressing need for residential accommodation for patients whom the hospitals' medical staffs consider fit for discharge into the community but who cannot be discharged as :

- (a) they have no home ; or
- (b) relatives are unable to care for them.

Some of these patients have been in hospital for a number of years.

Llys y Gwynt Home for the Elderly Mentally Confused, which was opened in 1967, provided accommodation for 23 persons of both sexes. During the year 10 persons were admitted and 6 were discharged. At the end of the year there were 8 persons awaiting admission.

Efforts were made during the year to implement the Boarding Out Scheme which was adopted by the Council in 1967. It is very disappointing to report that in spite of advertising and other publicity methods we were not able to board out a single person.

Mental Subnormality

The supervision of the mentally subnormal living in the community is a part of the duties of the mental welfare officer—at present these duties are being carried out by both mental welfare officers and health visitors. It is intended, however, that the duties of supervision of all the mentally subnormal will be undertaken in the near future by the mental welfare officers. During 1968 the health visitors paid 174 visits to these cases.

Community Care

Table 30 shows the number of patients referred to the Local Health Authority during the year.

Table 30

NUMBER OF NEW PATIENTS REFERRED TO THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY DURING 1968

| <i>Referred by</i> | <i>M.I.</i> | | <i>Psychopathic</i> | | <i>S.N.</i> | | <i>Total</i> |
|--|-------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| | <i>M.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>M.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>M.</i> | <i>F.</i> | |
| General Practitioners ... | 10 | 11 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 23 |
| Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment | 5 | 4 | — | — | — | — | |
| Hospital, after or during out-patient or day treatment | 7 | 7 | — | — | — | — | 14 |
| Local Education Authorities | — | — | — | — | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Other Services | 2 | 5 | — | — | — | — | 7 |
| TOTAL | 24 | 27 | — | 1 | 3 | 6 | 51 |

M.I.—Mentally Ill.

S.N.— Sub-normal.

The majority of the referrals are for assistance either with employment or housing problems. Problems relating to employment are referred to and discussed with the Group Disablement Resettlement Officer of the Ministry of Labour.

Table 31 shows the number under community care at 31st December.

Table 31

NUMBER OF PATIENTS UNDER COMMUNITY CARE AT 31st DEC.

| | Mentally Ill | | Elderly Mentally Infirm | | Sub-normal | | Severely Sub-normal | | Totals | | Grand Total |
|--|--------------|----|-------------------------|----|------------|----|---------------------|----|--------|-----|-------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | |
| Attending or awaiting entry to Day Training Centre | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 28 | 15 | 30 | 16 | 46 |
| Resident in L.A. Home Hostel | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | — | — | 6 | 3 | 11 | 12 | 23 |
| Receiving home visits | 35 | 57 | 7 | 12 | 16 | 19 | 9 | 8 | 67 | 96 | 163 |
| Total | 37 | 60 | 10 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 43 | 26 | 108 | 124 | 232 |

There was one psychopathic patient under community care

Adult Training Centre

The establishment of the Adult Training Centre was maintained at full strength throughout the year, and consists of the Supervisor, a Craftsman and a Craftswoman. Work and training in the Centre progressed satisfactorily during the year and at the 31st December there were 25 male and female adults in training. A small weekly allowance which varies between 5s. and £1 is paid to those attending the Centre, based on attendance, not on individual productivity.

The Centre produces a variety of goods, such as seed and lettuce boxes, whale hide and polythene plant pots, punnets and wreath frames for the horticultural trade, and rugs, nylon coat hangers, rubber link mats and various other articles for local trade. In addition a considerable amount of industrial processing work is carried out for local industries. I would like to express my appreciation for the great interest shown in the Centre by local tradespeople and industrialists.

A steady improvement in the endurance capacity of the trainees was observed; they are able to work longer at a given task without showing any signs of fatigue. Social development has also shown a marked improvement. There is a great deal of team work involved in the manufacture of certain goods, and they are working well as teams, and it is interesting to note that a particular trainee of any team will eventually exert his or her own authority and become the leader of the team. They are keenly interested in music, and there is nothing they appreciate better than "Pop" music whilst working; some of them are quite *au fait* with the latest records. They show a



Workshop—Adult Training Centre

keen enjoyment in their lunch-time excursions to town. All this gives them a topic to discuss amongst themselves and also with the staff, and they integrate very well with the latter. It is also interesting to note that some of them are quite good at anticipating a problem or anticipating the requirements of their fellow trainees and the staff.

Junior Training Centre

The establishment provides for a Supervisor, 3 Assistant Supervisors and a Nursery Assistant. During the year 3 children were admitted to the Centre and at the 31st December, 11 girls and 9 boys were on the register. Considerable interest is shown by young girls preparing for a career, especially those from nearby training colleges, in the work of teaching mentally handicapped children.

Excellent use has been made throughout the year of the projector presented to the Centre by the Anglesey Branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children. Twice a month, films both educational and for entertainment have been enjoyed by the children and staff. An important acquisition this year was a Rank "Language Master." The main use of this teaching machine is to encourage and improve speech; the children respond to it very well, particularly using our own prepared cards and tape-strips. It can be used too as an aid in learning to read with a more able child. The domestic science room has now been fully equipped, and both the senior and junior classes enjoy simple cookery sessions every week. Also, a climbing frame has been fixed in the playground; this was given by the Llangefni Round Table.

For the first time the staff organised outings. The children were delighted with these excursions to the beach, and organising them from the Centre in this way ensures that all the children attending the Centre have an outing. For the annual outing, a day was spent in Butlin's Holiday Camp at Pwllheli.

The Supervisor visits the homes of children under consideration for admission to the Centre, and parents likewise are encouraged to visit the Centre. The Supervisor states that she finds these visits invaluable, resulting in greater understanding of both the child and parents, and appreciation of any difficulties the parents might have.

December was the month for parties. In addition to our own Christmas lunch and afternoon party, the children were invited to a large party for handicapped children at Bangor Normal College. This was arranged by the students of the College in appreciation of their being welcomed at the Centre on various occasions throughout the year for purposes of observation. In the last week of the term a party of pupils from the Llangefni Secondary School came to the Centre and entertained the children with guitars, pop songs and recitations.

Part III
WELFARE SERVICES

WELFARE SERVICES

The Council's responsibility for provision of welfare services stands referred to the Health Committee, who have appointed a Welfare Sub-Committee to deal with these functions. There is no separate Welfare Department, these services being combined with the health services to form an integrated Health and Welfare Department under the control of the County Medical Officer.

The functions of the welfare services are :

- (a) the provision of accommodation :
 - (i) for persons in need of care and attention because of age, infirmity, etc. ;
 - (ii) temporarily, and in certain circumstances, for persons in urgent need thereof ;
- (b) the provision of welfare services for blind and partially sighted, deaf and partially hearing, and general handicapped classes of persons ;
- (c) the provision of general care of the aged.

For convenience, the welfare and mental health services function as one section of the Department. The establishment of this section is a Senior Welfare Officer, 2 Social Welfare Officers, 2 Mental Welfare Officers, a Welfare Officer for the Blind, an Occupational Therapist and a Welfare Officer for the Deaf on an agency basis.

The Provision of Accommodation

At the end of the year accommodation under Part III of the Act was available at Park Mount, Llangefni (26 beds), Garreglwyd, Holyhead (45 beds) and Brwynog, Amlwch (30 beds). Haulfre, Llangoed (25 beds) was in the course of adaptation.

At the end of the year there were 4 applicants awaiting admission. Details of the use made of these places are shown below :

Table 32

| | <i>Garreg- lwyd</i> | <i>Brwynog</i> | <i>Park Mount</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Residents at 1/1/68 | 39 | 29 | 24 | 92 |
| *Admitted | 38 | 15 | 15 | 68 |
| *Discharged | 19 | 10 | 13 | 42 |
| Died | 14 | 6 | 2 | 22 |
| Residents at 31/12/68 ... | 44 | 28 | 24 | 96 |

**Includes residents sent to, and re-admitted from, Hospital.*

Difficulty was experienced in recruiting suitable staff in all grades and therefore considerable stress was placed upon the administrative and senior care staff, which stress was further accentuated by illness and resignations.

The residents in the Homes enjoy a number of amenities such as "llyfrau print bras" (large-print books) through the courtesy of the County Librarian; Chiropody service; film shows; outings; and concerts provided by local choirs and other voluntary bodies. A number of pupils from some of the comprehensive schools also undertake regular visits to the Homes to help with teas, chatting with the residents, etc. Four cases were admitted for short-term care so that the relatives who normally care for them were able to go on holiday, or where relatives caring for them were suddenly taken ill and had to be admitted to hospital.

Close and cordial relations existed throughout the year with the hospital geriatric services. I would like to express my thanks to Dr. Penrhyn Jones, the Consultant Geriatrician, and his staff for their readily given co-operation at all times.

The Council exercised their powers under the Act to maintain during 1968 a total of 6 persons in accommodation provided by voluntary organisations and other local welfare authorities outside the county.

Welfare of the Blind

The Council employ one whole time social welfare officer for the blind.

In September Miss E. E. Hughes, Social Welfare Officer for the Blind, commenced a twelve months course of training in social work and during this period the care of the blind has devolved upon the other Social Welfare Officers in the Section.

Table 33
REGISTER OF BLIND PERSONS

| | <i>On</i> 1/1/68 | <i>On</i> 31/12/68 |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Males | 54 | 51 |
| Females | 91 | 89 |
| Total | 145 | 140 |

Changes during the year:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| New Cases registered | 21 |
| Deaths of persons on register | 25 |
| Transfers "In" | — |
| Transfers "Out" | 1 |
| De-certified | — |

As will be seen from Table 33 the number of registered blind persons decreased by 5 during the year. There are 44 persons registered as partially sighted, all of whom are visited periodically by the social welfare officer for the blind. The majority are suffering from failing eyesight owing to advancing age or congenital causes, and may, after a later examination, become registered as blind persons.

The age composition of the blind population on 31st December, 1968, was as follows :

Table 34

| <i>Age in years</i> | <i>No. on Register</i> |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 0-4 | 1 |
| 5-15 | 4 |
| 16-20 | 1 |
| 21-39 | 4 |
| 40-49 | 3 |
| 50-64 | 21 |
| 65 upwards | 106 |
| Total | 140 |

Four girls and one boy are on the Blind Register, four of whom are attending special residential schools for the blind.

Four blind persons were in "open" employment, two were employed as factory operatives, one as a business executive, and one as a charity organiser for the North Wales area of the Royal National Institute for the Blind ; there was also one female home worker.

The Social Welfare Officers paid 932 visits to registered blind persons and 59 visits to persons under observation.

A number of articles made by pastime workers are sold through the agency of the North Wales Society for the Blind.

Summer outings were organised to Llandudno, while, in addition to sponsoring them, the North Wales Society for the Blind provided funds for Christmas parties and gifts to each blind person. The Society also provided a birthday gift for nonagenarians.

Talking books are still in great demand and each request is granted when a machine is available. Readers are particularly delighted with 26 Welsh books which have been recorded by the North Wales Society for the Blind.

Welfare of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing

Under the Council's scheme the Chester and North Wales Society, for the Deaf continued to act as the authority's agents.

Details of the register are given below :

Table 35

| | |
|---|----|
| No. of persons on Register at 1st January, 1968 | 40 |
| New Cases | 11 |
| Number died | 2 |
| Number left in Anglesey | 1 |
| Number removed from register | — |
| No. on Register at 31st December, 1968 | 48 |

Classification of cases on Register at 31st December, 1968 :

| | |
|---|----|
| Number Deaf without Speech : Adults | 12 |
| Children | 5 |
| Number Deaf with Speech : Adults | 8 |
| Number Deaf /part Blind with Speech : Adults | 1 |
| Number Deaf /part Blind without Speech : Adults ... | 1 |
| Number hard of hearing : Children | 15 |
| Adults | 6 |

At the end of the year there were 3 deaf and 5 partially hearing children in residential special schools.

Meals on Wheels

Meals on wheels are provided in Amlwch, Beaumaris, Holyhead, Llangefni and Menai Bridge. The sources of supply and the means of distribution vary from place to place according to the availability of local facilities. Some meals are cooked by the volunteers themselves, others are supplied from school canteens and other council kitchens, whilst in one case a local firm supplies the meals from their canteen during school holidays. The distribution is carried out in all cases by local volunteers. In two centres luncheon clubs are also held. The recipients of the meals are charged 1s. per meal and normally two meals are supplied weekly. 9,823 meals were supplied as compared with 9,836 in 1967.

The Council owes a considerable debt of gratitude to the W.R.V.S. the Associated Octel Company, and the bands of voluntary workers in Amlwch and Menai Bridge for the excellent work they are doing, often at great inconvenience to themselves and their families, and to the School Canteen staffs and the staff of the Training Centre kitchen.

The service from Llys-y-Gwynt continued satisfactorily throughout the year, 415 meals being provided from this source. The staff at the Home are also to be commended for their part in this good work.

Housing Schemes for the Aged

At the end of the year there were 16 bungalow or flat schemes, with 201 units of accommodation, for the aged in the county. 10 such schemes incorporated a warden service, including the two schemes in Holyhead, and one in Aberffraw, which were completed during the year. The Llanfawr (Holyhead) scheme adjoins the Home for the elderly mentally confused, and the matron of the Home also acts as warden to this scheme. The County Council pays the housing authorities an annual grant per bungalow or flat for approved accommodation, as follows :

- (a) £13 in a few schemes approved in the early stages of the development of the service, approximately 10 years ago, without any warden or ancillary welfare services.
- (b) £13 where there is a warden and the county welfare authority provides the ancillary welfare services.
- (c) £35 for schemes where there is a warden and the housing authority provides the ancillary welfare services.

The ancillary welfare services provided include such items as call-bell system, social visits by the warden, communal lounge, a guest bedroom for use of relatives visiting the aged during sickness, etc.

This service is proving very successful and there is no doubt it does much to relieve pressure on the Council's Homes for the Aged.

The warden service is proving very satisfactory. The wardens occupy a house or flat free of rent and in order to encourage ancillary services the Council pays 10s. per week for encouraging social functions in the communal lounge, and a further 10s. if they undertake to shop or accompany the old folk to the doctor's surgery in times of illness.

Welfare of the General Classes of Handicapped Persons

At the end of the year there were 387 people on the Register of Handicapped Persons, an increase of 108 as compared with 1967. In addition there were a further 114 persons whose names were placed on a supplementary register.

The Social Welfare Officers paid 1,843 visits as follows :

| | |
|---|-------|
| To Handicapped Persons | 1,013 |
| To Aged Persons | 393 |
| To Social Clubs | 41 |
| To Others (this category includes visits of persons' relatives, attendances at meetings, talks given, etc.) | 376 |

123 aids and gadgets were issued to handicapped persons on free loan during the year, making a total of 210 aids on loan at the 31st December.

There are three Clubs for Handicapped Persons, one each at Holyhead, Llangefni and Amlwch. These clubs are a source of great pleasure to the handicapped. Apart from having somewhere to go twice a month, they enjoy making friends with other members, learning craft work, listening to talks and watching films. Summer Outings, Christmas parties, etc., are also greatly appreciated and enjoyed.

Co-operation with voluntary bodies was maintained during the year, one of which has undertaken the provision of social amenities for a group of Old Age Pensioners' Bungalows. The British Red Cross Society continued transporting handicapped persons to and from the Social Club at Llangefni, and this service is greatly appreciated. A number of handicapped persons were given practical help by the Anglesey Society for the Welfare of Handicapped Persons and Welfare Officers of the Spastics Society visited a number of spastics in the county.

Occupational Therapy

I am sorry to have to report that in the early part of the year the peripatetic Occupational Therapist employed by the British Red Cross Society had to give up duties owing to ill-health. The Council, in agreement with the British Red Cross Society, thereupon decided to take over the management of this service and our sincere thanks are due to the Society and in particular to Major Fanning Evans, County

Director, for the fine service they have rendered and the organisation they built up over a number of years. We were fortunate in obtaining the service of Mrs. Roberts, an Occupational Therapist, who had come to live in the area and who commenced duties on the 1st October. The success of the service is largely due to the enthusiasm and encouragement Mrs. Roberts gives the aged and handicapped. She visits Homes for the Aged and Social Clubs for the General Handicapped as well as domiciliary visiting to the housebound. Between October and December she paid 72 domiciliary visits, to 30 physically and mentally handicapped persons, 33 visits to the Homes for the Aged, and 12 visits to Social Clubs. In addition, the Occupational Therapist arranges for the marketing of all goods made and has co-operated with the Matrons of the Homes in organising very successful coffee and sale of work evenings. Provision has been made for further expansion during 1969.

Part IV

**ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH SERVICES
FOOD AND DRUGS**

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

The County Council, as Food and Drugs Authority, is responsible for the licensing of all dealers (including processors) in Untreated, Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk, and for the enforcement of the regulations applicable thereto. These duties are performed by officers of the Department of Consumer Protection on behalf of the County Medical Officer, who is the responsible officer.

At December 31st, 1968, 225 persons held dealers' licences authorising the use of a Special Designation in relation to the sale of milk. A growing proportion of the milk sold is now through retail shops and reflects a changing pattern of milk distribution. A number of distributors, especially in the sparsely populated parts of the County, are introducing alternate day deliveries, partly because of the low profit margins in relation to the increasing costs of distribution and partly to the improved methods of treatment—homogenisation, ultra heat treatment, etc.—giving the milk a substantially longer container life.

286 samples of Pasteurised Milk were submitted for examination. All were reported as being adequately heat treated but 11 received unsatisfactory reports for keeping quality. 368 samples of Untreated Milk from retail supplies were also examined, 69 of which failed the prescribed tests. Those failures from milk producer-retailers were referred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for appropriate action. In so far as dealers' samples were concerned, both for Pasteurised and Untreated Milk, the cause of failures was generally slackness in storage conditions. It would be of great assistance to enforcing authorities if, in appropriate cases, refrigeration facilities could be insisted upon. Practically 50% of the failures occurred during the summer quarter.

The supply of milk in dirty bottles again caused much concern. Despite the installation of the most expensive cleansing equipment and the electronic scanning of all bottles immediately before filling, a comparatively high number of bottles, visibly not clean, continues to pass through to the consumer. This is perhaps the price of automation. In the larger dairies none of the bottles is now touched by hand from the time of entering the creamery dirty, and leaving filled with milk. In fairness, it should be said that this cleansing equipment is quite adequate to deal with the normal dirty bottle. Unfortunately the public subject milk bottles to a degree of ill-treatment that they would not give to any other type of food container. They are allowed to remain in hedgerows and/or foreshores and camping sites for weeks, and are used as containers for paraffin, disinfectant and other objectionable liquids. Some reach the dairies in so bad a condition that not even the rotary brush—that used to be standard equipment—would cleanse them.

THE CONTROL OF FOOD AND DRUGS

Report of Mr. H. A. Thomas, M.I.W.M.A., Chief Inspector of the
Department of Consumer Protection upon the administration of the
Food and Drugs Act and other allied duties.

“ FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Compositional Quality of Food

| <i>Food</i> | <i>Number Submitted</i> | <i>No. “Not Genuine”</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Beverages..... | 14 | 1 |
| Bread and Butter | 1 | — |
| Bread and Flour Confectionery ... | 4 | — |
| Butter | 2 | — |
| Cheese | 3 | — |
| Condiments | 1 | — |
| Confectionery | 14 | 3 |
| Cream | 3 | 2 |
| Curry | 1 | — |
| Dessert | 7 | 1 |
| Dressing | 4 | — |
| Fish Products | 5 | — |
| Flavouring and colouring | 6 | 2 |
| Fritter Mix | 1 | — |
| Gelatine | 1 | — |
| Honey | 1 | — |
| Meat Products..... | 34 | 4 |
| Medicines..... | 2 | — |
| Milk | 8 | 4 |
| Potatoes | 3 | — |
| Preserves | 9 | — |
| Sauces | 6 | — |
| Soups | 2 | — |
| Vegetables (tinned) | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 133 | 18 |

A summary of the unsatisfactory samples and of the action taken is as follows :

Meat Products (4 samples) :

A portion of pork pie was found to be contaminated with the mould *Penicillium*. The weight of evidence suggested that the delivery of a “stale” meat pie was due to the act or default of the

manufacturer. By reason of a High Court decision, proceedings would have to be instituted against the retailer, but it was felt that this would have been improper. The whole question of deliveries, and instructions to drivers about "sale or return" of such perishable articles, was taken up with the manufacturers who, in this instance, were also the distributors.

Pork sausage meat was deficient in meat to the extent of 2.6% and contained sulphur dioxide preservative the presence of which was not declared. I am advised that estimation is accurate only to within 2.5%, and no further action was therefore taken. With regard to the undeclared preservative (which was within the permitted limits) the manufacturers have agreed to make a declaration with each consignment.

The filling of a pie was extensively contaminated with the mould *Aspergillus*, and the pastry, on the outside, with the blue mould *Penicillium*. Proceedings instituted; retailer fined £8.

A steak contained a piece of animal tissue, having the characteristics of connective tissue. The tissue was mouldy on receipt. Referred to manufacturer.

Confectionery (3 samples)

"Fresh Cream" buns in which the filler consisted of artificial cream. "Cautioned."

Sugared Strands—coloured sugar confectionery in which the declaration of ingredients was inaccurate. The list of ingredients on the label declared the presence of cocoa powder in the "chocolate." The sample was devoid of chocolate. "Caution" issued; labels to be reprinted.

Cream Buns—filler consisted of imitation cream. Retailer "cautioned" Notice now displayed.

Dessert

Acerola Cherry Syrup—not labelled in accordance with the requirements of Article 9(1) (a) of the Labelling of Food Order. Matter brought to notice of manufacturers. (Non-declaration of vitamin content.)

Flavouring and Colouring (2 samples)

Chip Dips—not labelled in accordance with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order. Labels now amended.

Milk (4 samples)

Milk containing extraneous matter, which consisted of algae, mould and dried milk residue. The extraneous matter arose from milk put into a dirty bottle. The dairy was outside the county, and any action arising from the use of a dirty bottle is a matter for the authority in whose area the bottling dairy is situated. There was thought to be insufficient material actually in the milk to warrant proceedings in respect of a sale of milk "not of the substance." Matter referred to the licensing authority of the dairy.

Milk, the inside of the bottle of which was badly stained with miscellaneous dirt. Some of the dirt, which consisted mainly of organic matter and some grit, had become detached from the bottle and was contaminating the milk. Proceedings instituted.

Milk contaminated with miscellaneous dirt. The dirt consisted of mould, yeasts, algae, carbon particles and vegetable fibres. Proceedings instituted and fine of £25 imposed.

Milk contaminated with loose dirt floating and settled in the milk. The general characteristics of the foreign matter were consistent with it being some type of mastic or putty. Originated from same dairy as previous milk: "caution" issued.

Beverage

Peppermint Cordial containing 25% weight/volume of caustic soda. This was a portion of a bottle which had been used to supply "rum and peppermint" at a club. At least three people were affected. Exhaustive enquiries at the premises of the club failed to reveal with any certainty how or when a solution of this strength could have been introduced into the supply channels. This was a most alarming incident which could have had the most serious consequences. It reveals the dangers of using "food bottles" for purposes other than those for which they were originally intended. A full report of our investigations was prepared and submitted for legal consideration. All licensed premises were circularised emphasising the need for scrupulous care which is necessary to prevent accidents of this nature. A solution of this nature could be made from a number of proprietary "drain-freeing" articles which are readily available throughout the country. It is thought that somewhere along the line a bottle containing such a solution may have been prepared, left standing about and subsequently been mistaken for a full bottle of peppermint cordial—identical in appearance—and re-introduced into stock.

Vegetables (tinned)

Carrots showing signs of incipient decomposition. Matter brought to attention of canners.

Cream (2 samples)

Double cream 6.2% deficient in fat. Further samples to be taken.

Dairy cream consisting of artificial cream. This "cream" was taken from a purchase of "cream" cakes. This confectionery had been purchased from bakers. There was no notice to the effect that cakes contained artificial cream. Such a notice is now being displayed following a cautionary letter from this Department.

Examination of Milk Samples for Tuberculosis and Brucella Abortus

During the year, 2,255 samples of milk were submitted for examination for Br. Abortus and Tuberculosis. No sample was reported as giving a positive reaction to Tuberculosis, but 27 (approx. 1.2%) were stated to be positive to Br. Abortus. Notices were served by the Medical Officer for the appropriate District Council restricting the sale of milk from any herd which was the subject of a positive report.

The sampling covered all sources of milk supply. In a county such as Anglesey, a substantial proportion of milk produced is consumed without ever going on to the liquid market. During the year one case was reported where both the producer and his herd were infected.

The introduction of the Brucellosis (Accredited Herds) Scheme has meant a number of producers throughout the country are in the process of cleaning up their herds, and this is resulting in an increasing number of infected cattle reaching the markets, resulting in an unnatural spread of the disease. It is a very risky business introducing new stock into a herd unless the purchaser takes every possible step to ensure that the animals are brucellosis-free.

Antibiotics in Milk

53 samples of milk from retail supplies were examined for the presence of antibiotics ; all were reported negative.

Ice Cream

117 samples of ice cream were submitted for examination, with the result that 86 were classified as Grade 1, 17 as Grade 2, 6 as Grade 3 and none as Grade 4 ; 8 samples were reported as void.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933

Shopkeepers who are not qualified Pharmaceutical Chemists are required to be registered with the County Council to sell certain substances listed as poisons ; these include agricultural sprays, etc. 89 persons are so registered with the Council. Inspections of premises have been combined with other administrative visits."

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Housing

Table 36 (which is adapted from the Housing Return of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government) gives details of the housing progress up to 31st December, 1968, in the various county districts since the end of the war.

Table 36

| <i>District</i> | <i>No. of houses built or under construction</i> | | <i>Increase since 31st Dec., 1967</i> | | <i>Total No. of houses built or under construc'n per 1,000 population</i> |
|-------------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| | <i>by council</i> | <i>by** private builders</i> | <i>council</i> | <i>** private</i> | |
| Beaumaris Borough | 234 | 81 | 20 | 17 | 153.7 |
| Amlwch Urban | 407 | 188 | 14 | 37 | 152.9 |
| Holyhead Urban | 1,231 | 231 | 150 | 35 | 133.6 |
| Llangefni Urban | 791 | 183 | 85 | 35 | 279.1 |
| Menai Bridge Urban..... | 165 | 422 | 25 | 34 | 251.9 |
| Aethwy Rural | 674 | 969 | 65 | 224 | 148.3 |
| Twrcelyn Rural | 434 | 1,013 | 11 | 161 | 148.1 |
| Valley Rural | 758 | 1,405 | 11 | 226 | 151.8 |
| Totals | 4,694 | 4,492 | 381 | 769 | 158.9 |

Excludes temporary houses completed.

**Includes houses built by other public sectors.

Table 37

HOUSES (BUILT OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION) PER 1,000 POPULATION

At 31st December each year.

| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Beaumaris ... | 98 | 117 | 125 | 136 | 151 | 143 | 154 |
| Amlwch | 107 | 118 | 116 | 114 | 133 | 144 | 153 |
| Holyhead ... | 88 | 92 | 100 | 103 | 112 | 120 | 134 |
| Llangefni | 202 | 207 | 199 | 205 | 233 | 252 | 279 |
| Menai Bridge | 153 | 152 | 166 | 183 | 214 | 229 | 252 |
| Aethwy | 46 | 56 | 72 | 77 | 100 | 125 | 148 |
| Twrcelyn | 71 | 88 | 97 | 103 | 119 | 134 | 148 |
| Valley | 74 | 81 | 90 | 99 | 121 | 136 | 152 |

Water Supplies

Under the Anglesey County Council (Water etc.) Act, 1944, the functions of the Public Health Act 1936, for the supply of piped water, was delegated by the eight district councils in the area to the County Council. The piped water supply throughout the county was satisfactory in quantity and in bacteriological quality throughout the year.

There are, however, a number of private wells still in use, some of which are polluted, and the users have been warned to boil the water before drinking.

Sampling of the raw water before entry into the treatment plant is carried out by the Water Engineer. Out of 45 samples of raw water from the Cefni reservoir, 43 were contaminated, some, admittedly, only to a minor degree, but many grossly so. 42 out of 46 samples of treated water from the plant proved satisfactory. 41 samples of treated water from the Alaw plant were satisfactory, whilst one sample was unsatisfactory.

The following information has been supplied by the County Water Engineer.

Direct labour mainlaying work covered a distance of 15 miles during the year and included some 3.4 miles of trunk mains. A further instalment of the 5 year programme of uneconomic main extensions was put into operation and several local extensions were completed. The result of these works will be to bring piped water for the first time to several districts in the parishes of Trefdraeth, Llanddona, Rhosybol, Llangwyllog and Llanrhyddlad.

New housing schemes in various districts involved 2.2 miles of new main.

(a) *Lengths of water main laid in 1968* : 26,404 yards.

(b) *New Supplies* :

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Beaumaris | 12 yds. |
| Amlwch | 45 „ |
| Llangefni | 62 „ |
| Menai Bridge | 16 „ |
| Holyhead | 77 „ |
| Aethwy | 250 „ |
| Twrcelyn | 179 „ |
| Valley | 161 „ |
| <hr/> | |
| Total..... | 802 „ |
| <hr/> | |

Fluoridation

Fluoridation of the Cefni and Llyn Alaw water supplies was maintained at a satisfactory level without difficulty, and the whole county is now virtually supplied with fluoridated mains water. From time to time, however, local supplies still have to be brought into use which dilute the fluoride level in the water in those localities.

A further survey on school children was carried out in the early part of the year on behalf of the Ministry of Health.

The department was again involved in the organization of the field work in relation to the dental inspection of pupils throughout the island in relation to the Ministry's studies on the effects of fluoridation of the water supply on children's teeth. The report of the Fluoridation Research Committee, which was published just as this was going to Press, clearly and emphatically endorses the wisdom of the Anglesey County Council in pioneering this important public health measure thirteen years ago.

The main findings were :

- (1) that it provided a high degree of dental protection ;
- (2) wide margin of safety ;
- (3) good tooth formation ;
- (4) strikingly good appearance ;
- (5) lower prevalence of enamel defects ;
- (6) showed benefits to older children and indicated that there is other evidence of a beneficial effect well into middle age.

The total cost of fluoridation per head of population in 1968 was 7.16d.

Sampling

Water sampling is carried out twice weekly and all the county is covered at two to three-weekly intervals with the exception of Holyhead, where the supply is sampled weekly. Sampling points are varied from time to time and if unsatisfactory samples are obtained, concentrated sampling is carried out in the area.

The County Water Engineer receives a weekly summary of the results. He is also informed immediately an unsatisfactory result is received and close co-operation exists in trying to ascertain the cause and effect remedy.

Table 38

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS OF WATER SAMPLES PIPED WATER SUPPLIES

| <i>Supply</i> | <i>Ministry of Health Classification</i> | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| | <i>I</i> | <i>II</i> | <i>III</i> | <i>IV</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| County Mains Supplies | 700 | 43 | 10 | 3 | 756 |

Food Hygiene Regulations

No prosecutions were instituted by the Council under the above regulations during 1968. Liaison is maintained with the sanitary authorities whereby any apparent infringements of the regulations observed by members of the council's staff are brought to the notice of the public health inspector of the district concerned.

Sewage Disposal

I am indebted to my colleagues in the county districts for the following information as to the position at the end of 1968 :

Amlwch Urban District Council :

No change from the position at the end of 1967.

Holyhead Urban District Council :

No change from the position at the end of 1967.

Twrcelyn Rural District Council :

No change from the position at the end of 1967.

Valley Rural District Council :

Various modifications and extensions are in progress in this District.

Aethwy Rural District Council :

Llangaffo.—This scheme was expected to be completed during the latter part of 1967. Due to unforeseen circumstances difficulties were encountered and completion was delayed until early in 1968.

Pentraeth.—Good progress was maintained on this scheme from its commencement in July/August 1967, and completion was effected in October 1968. In addition to the main village of Pentraeth, the scheme provides for parts of Rhoscefnhir and a portion of the Twrcelyn R.D.C.

Llangoed/Penmon.—The Council's Consulting Engineers are still dealing with this and proposals are expected to be submitted to the Welsh Office in the coming months.

Llanfairpwll.—An Inquiry has been held by the Welsh Office into the Council's proposals for sewer extensions together with new treatment works and a decision is expected early in 1969. Extensive development is taking place in the village and the Council consider that this is a matter of considerable urgency.

Llanddaniel/Gaerwen.—This scheme has also been the subject of an Inquiry by the Welsh Office and a decision is expected early in 1969. It is proposed that the Llanddaniel sewers shall discharge into the Gaerwen works at Holland Arms with an extended treatment arrangement to serve the two parishes.

Beaumaris Borough Council :

Town Sewage Disposal plant working satisfactorily. Housing Scheme at Llanfaes, together with new disposal works now in progress. A survey of the Llanfaes area towards Llangoed has been made with a view to eventual sewerage.

Menai Bridge Urban District Council :

The sewage from 30 houses is dealt with by septic tank treatment, the remainder of the Town being drained by gravity to the Council's sewerage system which discharges crude sewage into the Straits via four outfall pipes.

The Council's Consulting Engineers are at present finalising a scheme for the treatment of a considerable portion of the Town's sewage by an activated sludge process.

Llangefni Urban District Council :

The major extensions required to the Sewage Disposal Works were completed during the year, but the full benefits of the improvements were not apparent until the close of the year, when the new filters were fully operative.

Part V

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Medical Inspection

The school population on the 23rd January, 1969, was :

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Primary Schools | 6,229 |
| Secondary Schools | 4,205 |
| Special School | 34 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 10,468 |

The average attendance in the primary schools during the school year ended July 1968, was 92.1 per cent, as compared with 91.4 per cent in 1967. In the secondary schools the average attendance was 89.3 per cent, compared with 89.1 per cent in 1967.

In the Day Special School for educationally sub-normal pupils, the average attendance was 91.2 per cent as compared with 91.4 per cent in 1967.

The work of medical inspection is detailed in tables on pages 85—87. The statistics reflect a satisfactory state of health among the school population.

As will be seen from Part II, Tables A and B on pages 86 and 87 the commonest defects discovered at routine medical inspection are defects of vision, including squint and defects of the nose and throat.

Minor orthopaedic departures from the normal foot and postural defects are frequently noted, but the severe crippling defect is happily not often seen. Of the infectious skin diseases, there were 13 cases of scabies and 10 cases of ringworm.

General Condition and Nutrition

The general condition and nutrition of all children examined at routine medical examinations was satisfactory.

87 per cent of the primary and special school children take milk. Free milk for pupils at secondary schools ceased from September 1968.

The average number of meals served by the *School Meals Service* each school day was 8,420, which represents 87 per cent of the school population.

Health Education

As reported previously, Health Education in Anglesey is largely confined to the efforts made by the school nurses and dental officers in the normal performance of their duties. As this field of activity urgently calls for expansion, authority was given to the appointment of a Health Education Officer and provision was made accordingly in the estimates.

It was most unfortunate that due to the general economic situation it was subsequently necessary to delete this item from the estimates. The appointment of a Health Education Officer, at the earliest possible opportunity must, therefore, remain a priority if a constructive and sustained programme of Health Education is to be carried out within the County.

School Milk

The policy of providing free milk to children in Secondary Schools was discontinued nationally as from September this year, but it is pleasing to note that 87 per cent of Anglesey children attending Primary and Special Schools took milk during the year, an increase of 4 per cent over the previous year.

During the year 73 samples of school milk were examined for both keeping quality and heat treatment, and I am pleased to report that all were satisfactory. The chemical quality was also good and in no case below the statutory minimum standards. There were no consumer complaints of school milk and as all the milk was satisfactorily pasteurised, it was not necessary for any examination for Brucellosis to be carried out.

The work of the School Nurse

The work done by school nurses in the prevention of infestation with vermin deserves high praise. The nurses made 28,872 inspections, which is equivalent to every child being examined on the average every four months during the year. The number found to be verminous was 57, or 0.5 per cent of the school population. The figures for the past few years are as follows: 1964, 103 cases; 1965, 125 cases; 1966, 134 cases; 1967, 77 cases.

Orthopaedic Care and After-Care

The following tables set out the work done by the physiotherapist:—

Table 39

| <i>Centre</i> | <i>No. of Clinics held</i> | <i>No. of Patients</i> | <i>No. of Attend- ances</i> |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Holyhead | 73 | 157 | 475 |
| Llangefni | 46 | 150 | 357 |
| Amlwch | 42 | 102 | 241 |
| Menai Bridge | 42 | 83 | 214 |
| TOTALS | 203 | 492 | 1,287 |

Table 40

| | <i>Orthopaedic and other</i> |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Total number of patients on clinic registers 31.12.67 | 345 |
| Number of new patients 1968 | 147 |
| Total number discharged 1968 | 171 |
| Total number of patients on clinic registers 31.12.68 | 321 |

Breathing exercises, etc., have also been given in the four clinics to 27 cases referred by hospitals.

During the year 162 attendances were made by 136 individual children at the 10 Orthopaedic Clinic sessions held at Holyhead and Llangefni, an average attendance of 16.2 per session.

Defective Eyesight and Squint

The Ophthalmic service for school children is provided through the hospital authorities. The number of refraction sessions held during the year was 90 as compared with 69 in 1967. The number of school children seen was 1,020 (840 in 1967). In addition a further 95 pre-school age children were examined.

During 1968, due to our being able to secure more sessions from Mr. Laszlo and Mr. Wynne Parry, the waiting lists for the eye clinics, which had previously reached alarming proportions, were reduced.

The position, however, was still not satisfactory at the end of the year as there were some 200 cases waiting for appointments. In some cases children had to wait up to 5 months to be seen by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, a state of affairs which causes considerable concern. The hospital authorities, however, were doing their best with limited means to resolve this difficulty.

The number of cases of school children operated upon—at the Caernarvon Eye and Cottage Hospital—was 14.

Prescriptions for glasses were issued at the clinics to 645 children.

The school nurses continued to test the eyesight of 7 year old children and to refer doubtful cases for the opinion of the school doctor. This form of screening is valuable in detecting defective vision at an early stage. During the year 847 children were tested by the nurses and 99 referred for further examination. In addition the school nurses test the corrected vision of children wearing glasses and if in doubt about the suitability of the spectacles refer the case for further examination. During 1968 they examined 317 such children and referred 34 to see the school doctor.

Orthoptic Treatment

Orthoptic clinics continued to be held at Bangor and during the year there were 696 attendances of Anglesey children. The number of new cases seen was 64.

In addition, I am pleased to report that from March an Orthoptist was available to hold sessions at St. David's Priory, Holyhead. By the end of the year 35 sessions had been held, 56 new cases were seen and the total attendances at these clinics was 359.

Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat

All consultations and operations for conditions of the ear, nose and throat are held at the Caernarvon and Anglesey General Hospital, Bangor.

These are among the commonest causes of ill-health among children, and during 1968 89 cases were referred for a specialist opinion and 66 were operated upon, 33 for the removal of tonsils and/or adenoids, 17 for diseases of the ear, and 16 for other nose and throat conditions ; 7 children received other forms of treatment.

The number of children awaiting consultation at the end of the year was 28.

Handicapped Pupils

Much work was done during 1968 in the ascertainment of handicapped pupils and at the year's end the number of such pupils on the register was 268.

Table 41

| <i>Category</i> | <i>No. formally ascertained during the year 1968</i> | <i>No. on the register of H.P.s. at 31/12/68</i> |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Blind | — | 4 |
| Partially sighted..... | — | 3 |
| Deaf | 1 | 4 |
| Partially hearing | 5 | 35 |
| Delicate | — | 1 |
| Educationally Sub-normal | 20 | 165 |
| Epileptic | — | 2 |
| Maladjusted | — | — |
| Physically Handicapped | 5 | 14 |
| Speech..... | 1 | 40 |
| TOTALS | 32 | 268 |

During 1967 a register was started of pre-school aged children who, early in their school life, might need to be ascertained as handicapped pupils. At the end of the year there were 1 blind, 3 partially sighted, 1 deaf, 4 partially hearing and 24 physically handicapped children on this "potentially handicapped" register.

In addition, 13 delicate, 7 epileptic and 2 potentially maladjusted children were under surveillance. There were also 33 children who are potentially educationally sub-normal or mentally sub-normal.

The following table shows the number of pupils admitted to special schools during the year and the number in attendance at such schools on the 31st December.

Table 42

| <i>Category</i> | <i>No. admitted 1968</i> | <i>No. in att'ce at Dec. 31</i> | <i>No. waiting adm. Dec. 31</i> |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Blind | — | 4 | — |
| Partially Sighted | — | 1 | 1 |
| Deaf | — | 3 | — |
| Partially Hearing | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Delicate..... | — | — | — |
| Educationally sub-normal | 17 | 52 | 28 |
| Epileptic | — | 1 | 1 |
| Maladjusted | — | — | — |
| Physically Handicapped ... | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Speech | — | — | — |
| TOTALS | 19 | 71 | 34 |

Educationally Sub-normal Pupils.

A considerable proportion of the time of the medical staff is devoted to the individual assessment of children reported by the schools because of suspected backwardness. During 1968 105 such reports (on Form 3 H.P.) were received, and 27 were referred for examination. The remaining 78 were not so referred for a variety of reasons (to be kept under observation, because of their age, left the county, etc.). The number examined during the year was 26, of whom 22 were recommended some form of special educational treatment, and 4 were reported upon as being unsuitable for education at school.

Children ascertained as educationally sub-normal pupils who are recommended for educational treatment at a day special school are normally admitted to St. Gwenfaen School, Rhoscolyn (previously known as Rhoscolyn Day Special School). Although the number of

children on the school roll at 31st December, 1968, increased to 34 as compared with 26 at the end of 1967 it has not been possible to admit a considerable number of children due to the school's isolated position and the resultant transport difficulties.

The majority of children in need of educational treatment at a residential special school are placed at Treborth Hall, Bangor, and at the end of 1968 ten Anglesey children were attending this school. I am, however, pleased to report that as from September 1968 it was decided to admit pupils on a day basis and 10 places were allocated for Anglesey children.

By the end of the year five children were attending as day pupils. Thus the introduction of day placement facilities at Treborth Hall makes some contribution towards alleviating the needs of those children who for geographical reasons are unable to attend St. Gwenfaen.

Four children were recorded as unsuitable for education in school, under Section 57 of the Education Act 1944, as amended.

Defective Hearing

There were 4 deaf pupils on the register at the end of the year and 35 partially hearing. One school child was examined by Professor Sir Alexander Ewing at Bangor during the year.

In one particular case it was necessary to provide a child with a commercial hearing aid and, according to the records, there are now 14 pupils in Anglesey schools known to have been provided with hearing aids.

Speech Therapy

The Speech Therapist held 154 sessions during the year and gave 1,031 appointments. 32 new cases were seen and a total of 79 children received treatment during the year. 20 were discharged. A number of other cases were interviewed but did not require treatment.

Spina Bifida Survey

A survey carried out in 1967 to ascertain the number of spina bifida cases amongst Anglesey children born during the period 1st January, 1960, to 31st December, 1967, revealed a known total of 19 cases. Of this total, 5 were still births, 9 died under the age of one year, and the 5 surviving children were kept under close surveillance. 1 child was, in fact, quite successfully attending an ordinary school.

In 1968 6 cases of spina bifida came to our notice, 3 being still-births and 3 surviving.

Of the 8 surviving cases at the end of 1968, 3 were attending ordinary schools, 2 were awaiting admission to a residential school for physically handicapped pupils, and the remaining 3 (born in 1968) are being kept under close surveillance.

Child Guidance

Children showing evidence of being emotionally disturbed are referred to the Child Guidance Clinics which are held in Bangor and Holyhead under the direction of the Consultant Child Psychiatrist.

Details of work done by the Child Guidance Clinic for the year 1968 are given in tables 43-45

*Table 43***Anglesey Children seen during 1968****1. At Clinics—Number of attendances :**

| <i>Clinic</i> | <i>No. of individual Children seen</i> | <i>Attendances</i> | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------|----------|----------------|----------|---------------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| | | <i>Psychiatrist</i> | | | | <i>Psychologist</i> | | | |
| | | <i>First</i> | | <i>Further</i> | | <i>First</i> | | <i>Further</i> | |
| | | <i>C</i> | <i>P</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>P</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>P</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>P</i> |
| Bangor | 14 | 10 | 15 | 34 | 17 | 8 | — | 4 | — |
| Holyhead ... | 39 | 24 | 18 | 128 | 77 | 20 | — | — | — |
| Children seen at schools | 148 | — | — | — | — | 148 | — | — | — |
| Totals | 201 | 34 | 33 | 162 | 94 | 176 | — | 4 | — |

“C”—Child

“P”—Parents or Guardians.

*Table 44***2. Elsewhere—Number of Visits :**

| <i>Psychiatric Social Workers</i> | <i>Psychologists</i> |
|--|-------------------------|
| Home Visits and Visits to Other Agencies | School and Other Visits |
| 23 | 83 |

*Table 45***3. Number of referrals to Psychiatrists during 1968 :**

| <i>Name of Referring Agency</i> | <i>No. of Referrals</i> |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| School Medical Officer | 24 |
| General Practitioners | 6 |
| Consultant Paediatricians | 2 |
| Other Medical Specialists | 7 |
| Courts and Probation Officers | 2 |
| Other Social Workers | — |
| Parents | — |
| Schools and Education Officers | 2 |
| Children's Officer | 2 |
| | 45 |
| Waiting list at 31/12/68 | 2 |

DENTAL SERVICE

The dental statistics set out in Table 46 reveal that during the year 86% of the total school population was dentally inspected, compared with 55% in 1967. There was an increase of 60% in the number of pupils treated and an increase of 66% in the "courses of treatment completed" during the year compared with the previous year.

These very satisfactory results are undoubtedly due to the policy of the Education Welfare Committee during 1967 to switch the emphasis from treatment at fixed clinics (except for extractions under general anaesthesia) to treatment in mobile dental units, and to the concerted efforts of all the dental officers to inspect every Anglesey school child during the year.

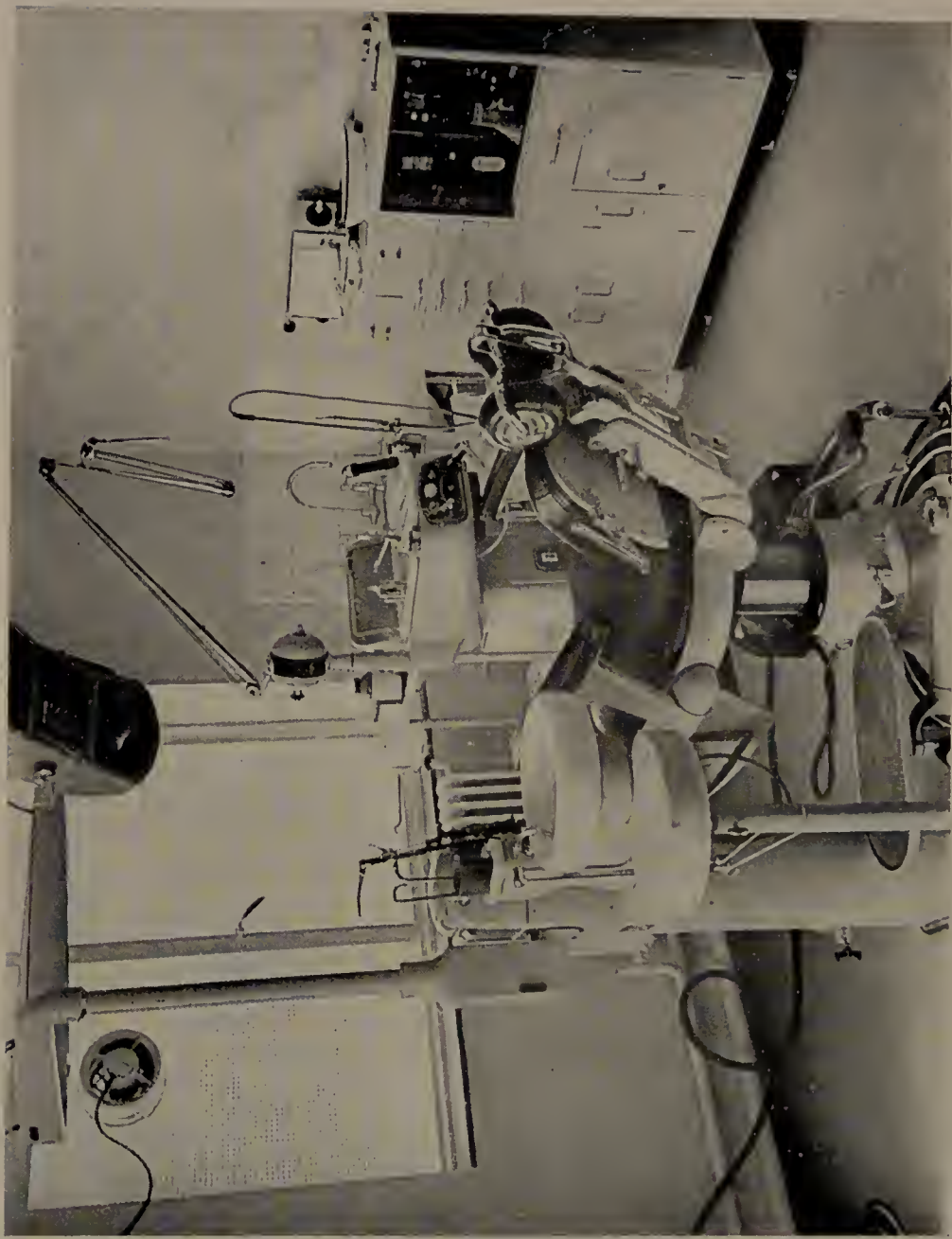
It is disappointing to report that the new additional dental unit was not functioning by the end of the year, due to unforeseen difficulties in obtaining certain items of equipment. Every endeavour is being made, however, to put the unit on an operational basis at the earliest possible opportunity.

Mr. O. C. Jenkins, Principal School Dental Officer, reports as follows :—

"This year, once more, has been one of steady expansion in all forms of dental treatment in the County. Besides seeing to the school children the dental officers have been giving their services under the Maternity and Child Welfare schemes.

As can be read in statements made by my colleagues, the standard of oral health in the County could still be improved.

Mr. H. W. Evans writes : ' During the year more use was made of the Mobile Dental Unit to visit and treat Rural Schools. I found an increasing number of younger children bringing snacks to school (biscuits, lollies, crisps, sweets) to be eaten during the morning play-time, and these children, without exception, presented a high incidence of dental decay. Is one to assume that these children get hungry from lack of a good breakfast, or do their parents believe that the school meal is inadequate? Judging from the number of children visiting the tuckshop outside the Secondary School in Llangefni at 9 a.m. every morning one must assume the former—all the school meals that I have had have been more than adequate and varied.



Dental Surgery—Llangefni

Surely parents should realise that the eating of snacks at 10.30–11 a.m. will lessen a child's appetite for lunch an hour or so later—it will undoubtedly lead to a compulsive habit of between-meal eating which will be very hard to break in later years, and will only lead to early loss of teeth and obesity.

Apart from one or two schools the oral hygiene left much to be desired.

To meet the demand for emergency treatment it has been found necessary to increase the number of general anaesthetic sessions per week, and the Anglesey School Dental Service is now in the happy position of being able to call on the services of 3 Consultant Anaesthetists. I am most grateful to them for their help during the past year, and also to the Nursing staff for their assistance during these sessions.'

Mr. J. Barcroft writes : ' During the past year more pupils have been examined and all the County Schools and most schools in Holyhead have been treated.

With a more aware parent, children are tending to clean their teeth more and this is giving rise to healthier mouths.

My thanks must go again to the Headmasters and teachers for their help.'

The appointment of a Health Education Officer in the near future should benefit the dentists, the teaching and nursing staff as well as the parents and our patients.

The story of Positive Preventive Dental Health means that we must eat more of the things that are good for us and less of those that are bad. It is the same story that is preached by the medical dieticians. They tell us to avoid over-indulgence in foods made of artificially refined starches and sugars. It appears that the very same foods that cause dental decay and pyorrhoea are also blamed as the prime cause of the diseases of civilisation, such as obesity, gastric and duodenal ulcers, coronary disease, etc. These diseases seem to be least prevalent among our less civilised brethren who do not eat refined carbohydrates.

To return to our own school children in our own civilised community, if they practised what the scientists preached, the reduction in the eating of the refined sugars and starches would not only help their mouths and teeth when young, but they would also grow up to be healthier and happier adults."

Table 46

Dental Inspection and Treatment

| | |
|---|-------|
| 1. No. of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers : | |
| (a) Periodic age groups | 7,999 |
| (b) Specials | 1,101 |
| (c) Total (periodic and specials) | 9,100 |
| 2. Number found to require treatment | 7,729 |
| 3. Number offered treatment | 7,228 |
| 4. Number actually treated | 4,890 |
| 5. Attendances made by pupils for treatment | 7,793 |
| 6. Half-days devoted to | |
| (a) Inspection | 111 |
| (b) Treatment | 1,172 |
| (c) Total | 1,283 |
| 7. <i>Fillings</i> : | |
| (a) Permanent Teeth | 5,642 |
| (b) Temporary Teeth | 2,811 |
| (c) Total | 8,453 |
| 8. <i>No. of teeth filled</i> : | |
| (a) Permanent Teeth | 4,347 |
| (b) Temporary Teeth | 2,236 |
| (c) Total | 6,583 |
| 9. <i>Extractions</i> : | |
| (a) Permanent Teeth | 658 |
| (b) Temporary Teeth | 1,741 |
| (c) Total | 2,399 |
| 10. Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction | 874 |
| 11. Emergencies | 74 |
| 12. Other Treatments | 2,715 |
| 13. Courses of treatment completed | 4,581 |
| 14. Orthodontics : | |
| (a) Cases brought forward from previous year | 29 |
| (b) Cases commenced during the year | 39 |
| (c) Cases completed during the year | 23 |
| (d) Cases discontinued during the year | — |
| (e) Removable appliances fitted | 42 |
| (f) Fixed appliances fitted | 1 |
| (g) Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant | 6 |
| 15. Number of pupils supplied with dentures | 14 |

Miscellaneous Medical Examinations

The School Medical Officers carried out 84 medical examinations of candidates for admission to courses of training for teaching and a small number of other miscellaneous examinations.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT RETURNS

Year ended 31st December, 1968

PART I.

Medical Inspection of pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (including Special Schools).

Table A—Periodic Medical Inspections and Pupils found to require Treatment

| Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth) (1) | No. of pupils inspected (2) | Number of individual pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin) : | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|
| | | For defective vision (excluding squint) (3) | For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (4) | Total individual pupils (5) |
| 1964 and later | 217 | 1 | 14 | 15 |
| 1963 | 784 | 5 | 59 | 64 |
| 1962 | 215 | 3 | 15 | 17 |
| 1961 | 76 | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| 1960 | 39 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| 1959 | 27 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1958 | 29 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 1957 | 8 | — | — | — |
| 1956 | 17 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 1955 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1954 | 704 | 34 | 77 | 104 |
| 1953 and earlier | 287 | 12 | 24 | 32 |
| TOTALS ... | 2,415 | 68 | 206 | 261 |

Table B—Other Inspections.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Number of Special Inspections | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 801 |
| Number of Re-inspections | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 541 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,342 |

Table C—Infestation with Vermin

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| i. Total number of examinations in the schools by school nurses or other authorised persons | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28,872 |
| ii. Total number of individual pupils found to be infested and treated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 |

PART II.

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspections.

Table A.—Periodic Inspections.

| Defect Code No. | Defect or Disease | PERIODIC INSPECTIONS | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | Entrants | | Leavers | | Others | | Total | |
| | | T (3) | O (4) | T (5) | O (6) | T (7) | O (8) | T (9) | O (10) |
| 4 | Skin | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| 5 | Eyes : | | | | | | | | |
| | a. Vision | 9 | 3 | 46 | 6 | 13 | — | 68 | 9 |
| | b. Squint | 13 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | 14 | 3 |
| | c. Other | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 |
| 6 | Ears : | | | | | | | | |
| | a. Hearing..... | 2 | 6 | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| | b. Otitis Media | 3 | 8 | — | 6 | — | — | 3 | 14 |
| | c. Other | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 7 | Nose & Throat. | 40 | 33 | 9 | 19 | 7 | 3 | 56 | 55 |
| 8 | Speech..... | 4 | 7 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 7 |
| 9 | Lymph. Glands. | — | 13 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 14 |
| 10 | Heart | — | 10 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 12 |
| 11 | Lungs | 3 | 4 | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | 5 |
| 12 | Developmental : | | | | | | | | |
| | a. Hernia | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| | b. Other | 2 | 24 | 1 | — | 1 | 8 | 4 | 32 |
| 13 | Orthopaedic : | | | | | | | | |
| | a. Posture | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| | b. Feet | 11 | 3 | 38 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 53 | 8 |
| | c. Others | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| 14 | Nervous system | | | | | | | | |
| | a. Epilepsy ... | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 |
| | b. Other | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| 15 | Psychological : | | | | | | | | |
| | a. Developm't: | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | b. Stability ... | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| 16 | Abdomen | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| 17 | Other | 10 | 15 | 44 | 17 | 7 | 5 | 61 | 37 |

T.—Number requiring treatment.

O.—Number to be kept under observation.

PART II (*Continued*)

Table B.—Special Inspections

| Defect Code No. (1) | Defect or Disease (2) | Special Inspections | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Requiring Treatment (3) | Requiring Observation (4) |
| 4 | Skin | 1 | — |
| 5 | Eyes : a. Vision | 11 | — |
| | b. Squint | — | — |
| | c. Other | 1 | — |
| 6 | Ears : a. Hearing | 18 | 11 |
| | b. Otitis Media | — | — |
| | c. Other | — | — |
| 7 | Nose and Throat | 6 | — |
| 8 | Speech..... | 1 | — |
| 9 | Lymphatic Glands..... | — | — |
| 10 | Heart | — | — |
| 11 | Lungs | — | — |
| 12 | Developmental : | | |
| | a. Hernia | — | — |
| | b. Other | 1 | — |
| 13 | Orthopaedic : | | |
| | a. Posture | 2 | — |
| | b. Feet | — | — |
| | c. Other | 2 | — |
| 14 | Nervous system : | | |
| | a. Epilepsy | — | — |
| | b. Other | — | — |
| 15 | Psychological : | | |
| | a. Development | 21 | — |
| | b. Stability | 1 | — |
| 16 | Abdomen | — | — |
| 17 | Other | 1 | 1 |

PART III.

TREATMENT TABLES

*No. of cases
known to have
been dealt with***Table A.—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint :**

| | |
|---|-------|
| External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint ... | 50 |
| Errors of refraction (including squint) | 970 |
| Total | 1,020 |
| No. of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed | 645 |

Table B.—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat :

| | |
|--|----|
| Received operative treatment : | |
| (a) for diseases of the ear | 17 |
| (d) for adenoids and chronic tonsilitis | 33 |
| (c) for other nose and throat conditions | 16 |
| Received other forms of treatment..... | 7 |
| Total | 73 |

Total number of pupils in schools known to have been provided with hearing aids :

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| (a) 1968..... | 1 |
| (b) in previous years | 13 |

Table C.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects :

| | |
|---|-----|
| (a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments..... | 465 |
| (b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects | — |
| Total | 465 |

Table D.—Diseases of the Skin (excluding uncleanliness, see Part

| | |
|---------------------------|----|
| 1. Table C) : | |
| Ringworm—Scalp | — |
| Ringworm—Body | 10 |
| Scabies | 13 |
| Impetigo | — |
| Other Skin Diseases | — |
| Total | 23 |

Tables E and F.—Child Guidance Treatment and Speech Therapy :

| | |
|---|----|
| (a) Under Child Guidance arrangements | 53 |
| (b) Under Speech Therapy arrangements | 79 |

Table G.—Other Treatment given :

| | |
|---|-----|
| (a) Miscellaneous Minor Ailments | — |
| (b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements | — |
| (c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination | 497 |
| (d) Other : | |
| (i) Pupils given Breathing Exercises | 27 |
| (ii) Treated at Hospitals | 447 |
| (iii) Enuresis Alarms | 24 |
| Total | 995 |

SCHOOL CLINICS

The present arrangements regarding school clinics are as follows :

A. Local Education Authority Clinics :

| <i>Type</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Sessions</i> |
|-------------|--|--|
| 1. Dental | (a) St. David's Priory, Holyhead (b) Clinic, Isgraig, Llangefni (c) County Sec. School, Menai Bridge (d) New Clinic, Madyn Road, Amlwch (e) Two Mobile Clinics | Daily when S.D.O. is operating in the area |

B. Clinics conducted by the Local Education Authority on behalf of or by the Regional Hospital Board on Local Authority Premises :

| | | |
|-------------------|---|--|
| 1. Ophthalmic | (a) County Secondary School Amlwch (b) County Secondary School, Menai Bridge (c) St. David's Priory, Holyhead (d) Clinic, Isgraig, Llangefni | An average of 1 clinic per week is held in the County alternating between the various centres according to the numbers awaiting treatment in the four catchment areas. |
| 2. Orthoptic | (a) C. & A. Hospital, Bangor (b) St. David's Priory, Holyhead | Weekly 1st and 3rd Tuesdays monthly |
| 3. Orthopaedic | (a) St. David's Priory, Holyhead (b) Clinic, Isgraig, Llangefni | Once monthly, alternately. |
| 4. Physiotherapy | (a) St. David's Priory, Holyhead (b) Clinic, Isgraig, Llangefni (c) County Secondary School, Menai Bridge (d) County Sec. School, Amlwch | Monday and Wednesday (mornings) ...Thursday (morning) Friday (morning) ...Tuesday (morning) |
| 5. Child Guidance | St. David's Priory, Holyhead | Alternate Thursdays |
| 6. Speech Therapy | (a) Clinic, Isgraig, Llangefni (b) County Sec. School, Menai Bridge (c) St. David's Priory, Holyhead | ...Monday (morning) Monday (afternoon) Tuesday (all day) |

APPENDIX "A"

CONSTITUTION OF HEALTH COMMITTEE YEAR 1968/69

Chairman : Hugh Jones, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Mrs. E. G. Williams, J.P.

Mrs. M. A. Edwards

*Miss I. Johnston

Mrs. A. Arthur Jones

*Mr. Frank Bell

*Major C. Fanning Evans, J.P.

*Mr. O. Glynn Foulkes J.P.

*Mr. D. A. Godfrey

Mr. D. O. Green

Mr. G. W. Gruffydd

Mr. Owen Griffith

Capt. W. Eilian Herbert

Rev. D. R. Hughes

Mr. T. Hughes

*Dr. W. J. Hughes

Mr. O. T. L. Huws

Mr. Llewelyn W. Jones

Mr. William Jones

†Dr. Leslie W. Jones, O.B.E.

Mr. A. Ifan Jones, M.B.E.

Mr. O. R. E. Jones

Mr. R. J. Jones

Mr. W. Pritchard Jones

*Dr. W. Parry-Jones

Mr. Thomas Jones

Mr. Llewelyn Lewis

Mr. T. H. Morgan

Mr. W. Charles Owen

Mr. W. R. Pierce

Mr. Robert Pritchard

Capt. A. Robertson, J.P.

Mr. John Roberts

Mr. Robert Roberts, M.B.E., J.P.

Mr. D. Thomas

Mr. O. E. Thomas

Rev. D. J. M. Williams

Mr. D. Manley Williams

Mr. Stanley T. Williams

†Mr. G. A. Williams

Mr. R. H. Owen

*Co-opted members

†Ex-officio

MEMBERS OF ANGLESEY EDUCATION WELFARE COMMITTEE 1968/69

Chairman : Mrs. E. G. Williams, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : T. Lovett, Esq., O.B.E.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Mrs. M. A. Edwards | Mr. John Lewis |
| Mr. D. O. Green | Mr. T. H. Morgan |
| Mr. Owen Griffith | Mr. J. R. Owen |
| Mr. C. W. Grove-White | Mr. W. Charles Owen |
| Mr. J. W. Gruffydd | Mr. W. R. Pierce |
| Rev. D. R. Hughes | Mr. Robert Prichard |
| Mr. R. O. Hughes | Mr. I. O. Roberts |
| Mr. J. Gwynedd Jones | Mr. John Roberts |
| Mr. Hefin W. Jones | Mr. O. J. Thomas |
| Dr. Leslie W. Jones, O.B.E. | Mr. D. Manley Williams |
| Mr. Llewelyn W. Jones | Mr. G. Alun Williams |
| Mr. O. R. E. Jones | Mr. Gordon C. Williams |
| Mr. Thomas Jones | Mr. Richard Williams |
| Mr. T. H. Jones | Mr. S. T. Williams |
| Mr. D. R. Lewis | |

APPENDIX "B"

SENIOR STAFF OF THE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1968

| | |
|---|--|
| County Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer and County Welfare Officer | G. Crompton, M.B., B.Ch., D. Obst., R.C.O.G., D.P.H. |
| Medical Officers in Department and School Medical Officers | †G. H. Browse Roberts, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., L.M. †W. Arthur Jones, L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H. Mrs. Mair Humphreys-Jones, M.B., Ch.B., C.P.H. (Part-time) (resigned 7.5.68) |
| Principal Dental Officer | O. C. Jenkins, L.D.S., R.C.S.Eng., D.D.S. (Toronto) |
| Area Dental Officers | H. W. Evans, B.D.S. J. Barcroft, L.D.S. |
| Consulting Obstetricians | *O. Vaughan Jones, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G. *W. Macfarlane, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.O.G. |
| Consulting Paediatrician | *Gwyn R. Griffith, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.C.H. |
| Chest Physician | *J. Glyn Jones, M.A., M.D., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. |
| Consulting Ophthalmologists | *G. C. Laszlo, M.D., L.R.C.P., D.O. *T. G. Wynne Parry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S. |
| Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon | *G. I. Roberts, M.B., Ch.B., M.Ch. (Orth.), F.R.C.S. |
| Consulting Venerologist | *H. Vernon Williams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. |
| Consulting E.N.T. Surgeon | *Eiron Jones, F.R.C.S. |
| Consulting Anaesthetists | *T. R. Hardy, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.F.A., R.C.S., D.A. *D. E. Rowlands, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.F.A. R.C.S., D.A. *A. C. Peterson, M.B., Ch.B., F.F.A., R.C.S., D.A. |
| Consultant Child Psychiatrist | *E. Simmons, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow). |
| Senior Registrar in Psychiatry | *J. Aled Williams, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H. |
| Principal Psychologist | W. E. Moore, B.Sc. |
| Speech Therapist | Miss A. S. B. Rowlands, L.G.S.M. |
| Orthoptist | ††Mrs. L. Arnold. |
| Physiotherapist | ††Mrs. H. Lloyd Williams. |

†Also part-time District Medical Officers of Health

*Under contract with Welsh Hospital Board

††Employed by the Caernarvon and Anglesey Hospital Management Committee.

| | |
|--|---|
| Chief Administrative Assistant | Horace Betts, D.P.A. |
| Deputy Chief Administrative Asst. | B. G. Rhodes. |
| Admin. Assistant School Health Service | Miss E. Jones, D.M.A. |
| Superintendent Nursing Officer | Miss J. E. Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert. |
| Dep. Superintendent Nursing Officer | Miss M. E. Clarke, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N., R.N.Cert. (Ontario). |
| Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives | Mrs. M. Murphy, S.C.M., S.E.A.N. |
| Health Visitors | 9 Health Visitor/School Nurses 2 Health Visitors 1 School Nurse |
| District Nurse/Midwives | 16 District Nurse/Midwives |
| Senior Welfare Officer | R. J. Jones, C.S.W. |
| Welfare Officers | 2 Mental Welfare Officers 2 Social Welfare Officers 1 Social Welfare Officer for the Blind 1 Occupational Therapist. |
| Home Help Organiser | Mrs. G. Griffith |
| Deputy Ambulance Officer | Lefi Williams |
| Supervisor of Junior Training Centre | Mrs. Mabel Wilson, J.P. |
| Supervisor of Adult Training Centre | H. O. Williams |
| Matrons—Homes for the Aged : | |
| Llys-y- Gwynt | Mrs. A. Nield-Williams |
| Park Mount | Mrs. M. Chamberlain, S.R.N. (from 1.4.68) |
| Garreglwyd | Mrs. E. M. Williams, S.R.N. |
| Brwynog | Miss E. O. Roberts |

ASSOCIATED OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Clerk of the County Council | Idris Davies, LL.B. |
| Director of Education | G. Prys Jones, B.A. |
| County Treasurer | I. L. Pugh, F.I.M.T.A. |
| County Architect | N. Sq. Johnson, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I. |
| Consumer Protection Officer | H. A. Thomas, M.I.W.M.A. |
| County Water Engineer | A. B. Groves, B.Sc. (Hons.), A.M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E. |
| Children's Officer | Miss L. M. Hughes, B.A. |
| Public Analyst | J. G. Sherrat, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. |

APPENDIX "C"

PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

| <i>Clinic</i> | <i>Time</i> | <i>Place where held</i> | <i>Days when held in month</i> |
|----------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| AMLWCH | 2 p.m. | Madyn Road | 2nd and 4th Thursday |
| HOLYHEAD | 2 p.m. | St. David's Priory | Every Wednesday |
| LLANGFNI ... | 2 p.m. | Isgraig Clinic | 1st and 3rd Thursday |

PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

| <i>Name of Centre</i> | <i>Place where held</i> | <i>Days when held in month</i> |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| AMLWCH | Madyn Road | 1st and 3rd Thursday |
| ABERFFRAW | Village Hall | 1st and 3rd Tuesday |
| BEAUMARIS | New Street | 1st and 3rd Thursday |
| BENLLECH | Memorial Hall | 1st and 3rd Monday |
| BRYNGWRAN | Youth Club | 1st and 3rd Tuesday |
| CEMAES BAY | Village Hall | 2nd and 4th Wednesday |
| HOLYHEAD | St. David's Priory | 2nd and 4th Thursday |
| LLANGFNI | Isgraig Clinic | 2nd and 4th Thursday |
| LLANFAETHLU | Coffee House | 2nd and 4th Friday |
| LLANFAIRPWLL | Presbyterian Church | 2nd and 4th Friday |
| MENAI BRIDGE | Do. | 2nd and 4th Wednesday |
| NEWBOROUGH | Memorial Hall | 1st and 3rd Wednesday |
| VALLEY | Court Room | 2nd and 4th Monday |

PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS AT CYTOLOGY CLINICS

| <i>Name of Centre</i> | <i>Place where held</i> | <i>Days when held in month</i> |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| AMLWCH | Madyn Road | 1st Tuesday |
| LLANGFNI | Isgraig Clinic | 1st Tuesday |
| HOLYHEAD | St. David's Priory | 1st Monday |

PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS AT FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS

| <i>Name of Centre</i> | <i>Time and place where held</i> | <i>Days when held in month</i> |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| AMLWCH | 1.30 p.m.-3.30 p.m. Madyn Road | 1st and 3rd Friday |
| LLANGFNI | 5.00 p.m.-7.00 p.m. Isgraig Clinic | Every Thursday |
| HOLYHEAD | 1.30 p.m.-3.30 p.m. St. David's Priory | 2nd and 4th Friday |

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